

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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FURTHER ON WORLD CITIES SUMMIT IN TOKYO

Seoul Mayor on Olympics

SK201121 Seoul TONG-A ILBA in Korean 20 May 85 p 1

[Report from Tokyo by correspondent No Han-song]

[Text] On the evening of 19 May, Yom Po-hyon, mayor of Seoul, who is now at the first meeting of world metropolises, met and talked with Chen Xitong, mayor of Beijing, and Promyslov, mayor of Moscow, at a reception to exchange greetings among the participants held at the New Otani Hotel in Tokyo.

Mayor Yom told the mayors of Beijing and Moscow that "participation in the Seoul Olympics in 1988 will be greatly welcomed." Mayor Yom proposed that they "visit Seoul if there is any opportunity."

Paris Mayor on City Summits

OW211323 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 21 May 85

[By Huguette J. Laprise]

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac is giving as well as getting during the first world summit of city mayors which opened Monday in Tokyo.

In return for Tokyo's support for Paris' plan to host the 1992 Olympic games, Chirac has offered to back Suzuki's idea of holding regular major city summits in Tokyo. The Paris mayor, in an interview with KYODO news service, Tuesday said "Tokyo Governor Shunichi Suzuki wants this conference to be permanent. I agree with this initiative." "I think it will be good for Tokyo to hold this regular meeting of the mayors of the major cities in the world," Chirac said.

In a separate interview with KYODO earlier this week, Suzuki said "When Tokyo hosted the 1964 Olympics, we got support from Paris. If there is anything we can now do, we will cooperate."

The mayor of Paris, who is attending the city summit, is also visiting Japan in a sprint [as received] to boost Paris' candidacy for the 1992's Olympic games. Three other European cities, Amsterdam, Barcelona, and London, have also entered bids for the games.

Chirac, a former prime minister under President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, met two Japanese members of the International Olympic Committee Tuesday to gain their support for Paris' candidacy.

Paris, which shares with Athens the glory of the origin of the Olympic games, hopes for their universality and peaceful nature "since sports is international and international Olympic competition pits against one another, peacefully, competitors who will never be adversaries," Chirac said. He added Paris's candidacy is not an idle dream. "For Paris is able to fulfill its ambition through facilities presently existing within the city and region," he said.

The mayor of Paris said in the interview he is "very sensitive to the great ambition of Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone to make Japan a great political power, not only an economic one." "There is a 'De Gaulle touch' in Nakasone's approach," said Chirac who is head of a French Gaullist opposition party, Rassemblement Pour la Republique (RPR), and was prime minister between May 1974 and August 1976.

Chirac is considered a strong contender for the presidency in 1988 when Socialist President Francois Mitterrand's first seven-year term of office ends.

"I think France and its businesses should make more effort to penetrate the Japanese market. There are problems which can be solved," he said.

Asked about his expectations with respect to Tokyo, Chirac said he wishes to reinforce cultural ties. He gave as an example the Tokyo "big week" which will be held in Paris in April and May 1986. Kabuki, martial arts, ancient and contemporary Japanese arts, sumo wrestling and tea ceremony will be introduced to the Parisians. Tokyo Governor Suzuki will attend the opening ceremony. "I am a fan of Tokyo and I also share admiration for the administration of Governor Suzuki," Chirac said. He also praised the city for its control of such urban problems as the security of its citizens and property.

Paris Mayor on Trade Talks

OW221321 Tokyo KYODO in English 1213 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- Paris Mayor Jacques Chirac Wednesday expressed a cautious attitude toward an early start of multinational trade talks during a meeting with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

Chirac, in Tokyo to attend a mayoral conference, told Nakasone the dynamic agricultural policy of the United States has hurt the agriculture of the European communities. Unless a peaceful environment is created between the United States and the EC over agricultural policies, the main obstacle to multilateral talks will never be removed, the Paris mayor said.

Chirac is regarded as a strong challenger to President Francois Mitterand in the 1988 presidential election.

Nakasone emphasized that the new round of talks should be as a forum for comprehensive discussions and the agricultural issue should not be the focus of debate.

Summit Ends

OW221031 Tokyo KYODO in English 0937 GMT 22 May 85

[By Irene M. Kunii]

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- The first "major cities' summit" conference closed Wednesday on a note of unity: Mayors and deputies representing 20 of the world's major urban centers have agreed to set up a directorate and to hold regular world mayoral meetings.

In a press conference following the close of the May 20-22 Tokyo city summit, Tokyo governor and host Shunichi Suzuki said that a major accomplishment was "the general agreement that we should continue to hold our summit meetings, the next one within three years." Suzuki also said that although some of the mayors present indicated they were interested in hosting the next summit conference, "the directorate of cities will be vested with the responsibility of working out the details of when and where it will be held." A meeting of the directorate, to consist of representatives of Beijing, Cairo, Mexico City, New South Wales, New York, Paris, Sao Paulo and Tokyo, will be held in Tokyo in 1986. The Tokyo governor said that the secretariat of the directorate, to be located in Tokyo, will handle information exchanges and all office-level costs.

Other city summit accomplishments summarized in the Tokyo declaration, according to Suzuki, include agreement on the need for cooperation to solve urban problems and "mutual solidarity between the major cities of the world."

He also pointed out that participants were able to compare techniques and experience and agree on stepped-up "exchanges of people between different cities and municipal governments to assist with resolving the differences between cities."

A total of 19 city heads and deputies from as many nations outside Japan attending the event included the mayors of Beijing, Istanbul, Mexico City, Montreal, Paris and Seoul.

Beijing Mayor Chen Xitong said that the summit conference offered an opportunity for contact and cooperation between heads of cities with different infrastructures, and social and political systems. He added, "This we want to support and I hope for more opportunities of contact with the heads of major cities."

During the course of conference discussions, Chen proposed the setting up of a mutual aid fund through which developed urban centers would channel aid to less developed members of the summit conference league. However, according to Lima Mayor Alfonso Lingan, no complete agreement was reached in steering committee talks.

During the press conference, Moscow's Executive Committee Chairman Vladimir Promyslov remarked, "The more we meet the more we will be able to strengthen peace on earth."

Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon added, "The regional purpose of the conference was to preserve the safety or security of its citizens, and I believe that we were able to reconfirm this course of peace."

Following the close of cities' summit, during which participants presented individual city reports and drew up their declaration of unity, the city heads and their spouses will be treated to one-day tours to the Tsukuba Expo and a wind-up trip to the city of Kyoto.

ASIAN PEACE SEMINAR OPENS AT ESCAP IN BANGKOK

BK210129 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 85 p 3

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan said yesterday that a constant state of crisis and conflict in the region had heightened the sense of insecurity among states, spurring them on to make more weapons of mass destruction.

Minister Praphat made the statement while addressing the opening session of the Asian Peace Seminar at ESCAP.

The persistent and sustained military expenditures for the production and continued accumulation of increasingly sophisticated and destructive nuclear weapons, he said, "have not only diverted the resources needed for economic and social development but have also exposed the world further to the danger of self-destruction."

He said that Thailand attached importance to the establishment of zones of peace in different parts of the world. Along with other member states of ASEAN, Thailand supported efforts aimed at setting up a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in Southeast Asia. "These efforts have, however, been thwarted as a result of blatant violations of the fundamental norms of international relations and the United Nations Charter in the region," Mr Praphat said. "The military occupation of one country by another and the latter's denial of the right of self-determination to the former are obstacles to peaceful cooperation in Southeast Asia," he said.

KANEMARU RULES OUT THIRD TERM FOR NAKASONE

OW221313 Tokyo KYODO in English 1049 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Akita, May 22 KYODO -- Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will not be able to have a third term as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party (LDP) when his current two-year term runs out in November next year, LDP Secretary General Shin Kanemaru said Wednesday.

To run for a third term would require a change of party rules and Nakasone cannot make such a change, he said. Kanemaru's remarks, made in a speech here, ended speculation that Nakasone may remain for a third term as LDP leader and hence prime minister by revising party rules.

Current LDP rules stipulate that the presidency, which automatically carries with it the prime ministership because of the party's parliamentary majority, can be held for only two two-year terms. Kanemaru said that if Nakasone wanted to regain his job as party president, he could run again after a two-year lapse.

Nakasone, 66, has remained silent over whether he will run for another term, but there has been increasing speculation that he may try to do so because of high approval rates he has enjoyed in public opinion polls over the past year.

NAKASONE MEETS OECD CHIEF ON NEW TRADE TALKS

OW221327 Tokyo KYODO in English 1145 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 22 KYODO -- OECD Secretary General Jean-Claude Paye expressed the hope Wednesday that preparatory work for new global trade talks would proceed smoothly this summer to decide on fields and win the support of developing countries.

Paye, head of the Paris-based Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) made the statement in a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

A government spokesman said Nakasone repeated a passage in an economic declaration issued at the conclusion of the recent Bonn summit that stated "most of us" in the industrialized West expect a new trade round to begin early in 1986. The prime minister also pledged that Japan would work closely with the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to start a new GATT round in early 1986 as Japan, the United States and many West European countries hope. Nakasone underscored the need for a "softlanding" of the world economy which he predicted would experience "a crucial turning point" between later this year and early next year, the spokesman added.

Referring to the tasks assigned to the summit member countries and the European Communities Commission, the Japanese prime minister called for close contact among them and emphasized that Japan and the others should carry out "realistic" policies.

OECD's success in bringing its member countries to commit to a new GATT round during the ministerial meeting in April helped pave the way for the summiteers to reaffirm their support of new global trade talks. Paye said his organization hopes to continue to play a constructive role with respect to annual meetings of seven major industrialized countries and to improve its role where necessary, the Japanese spokesman told reporters.

The spokesman said Nakasone also discussed his trip to France in July and Japan's educational reform with the OECD chief who arrived in Tokyo Sunday on an eight-day visit.

Paye later met with Health and Welfare Minister Hiroyuki Masuoka to discuss a wide range of welfare problems, officials said. Masuoka proposed that social welfare ministers from all 24 OECD member countries gather in Paris as early as next year. Paye promised a positive effort to bring the idea to fruition, the officials said. Masuoka and Paye agreed to take up health and pension policies at a Japan-OECD meeting scheduled to be held in Tokyo this autumn. Experts on social welfare from member countries will gather in the November 25-28 Tokyo session, they said.

Later, Paye told Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe that he expects the U.S. economy to slow down this year much faster than last year, estimating its real growth rate at 3-3.5 percent compared with the 3.9 percent predicted by the U.S. Government, Japanese officials said. The OECD earlier estimated the U.S. economy would grow at an annual 3 percent in real terms. He said it is important for Japan and the 10-member European Community to take up, even partially, the slack caused by a slowdown in the U.S. economy without rekindling inflation.

Abe said it would be difficult for Japan to expand its domestic demand through fiscal measures, although the government is studying economic steps with the emphasis on domestic demand, the officials said. One of the steps being considered is to relax various regulations imposed on private industry, he said.

ABE HOLDS TALKS WITH RITHAUDDEEN ON CAMBODIA

OW230613 Tokyo KYODO in English 0544 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Rithauddeen stressed here Thursday that the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) is contemplating a venue and mediator for indirect dialogue to break the six-year Kampuchean stalemate.

In a two-hour meeting with his Japanese counterpart Shintaro Abe, Rithauddeen stressed the need for reconciliation among the warring parties in Kampuchea to force Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea and to realize Kampuchea's self-determination.

A Japanese Foreign Ministry official said ASEAN would hold a high-level meeting later this month on Malaysia's "indirect dialogue" proposal after briefing democratic Kampuchea, a coalition fighting the Vietnam-backed Heng Samrin regime. ASEAN groups Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, the Philippines and Brunei.

The site of and mediator for historic talks between Democratic Kampuchea and the Heng Samrin faction are "totally open" and will be determined by the rival parties involved if they so wish, the official quoted Rithauddeen as telling Abe.

Rithauddeen arrived in Tokyo Thursday morning on a five-day visit at the invitation of the Foreign Ministry which hopes to learn from him about preparations for the annual meeting of ASEAN and its dialogue partners, including Japan and the United States, in Kuala Lumpur in July.

Abe told the Malaysian foreign minister he would invite Son Sann, the anti-Vietnam coalition's premier, to Tokyo and dispatch his deputy foreign minister Shinichiro Asao to Vietnam next month in a quest to find a political solution to the Kampuchean issue.

The Japanese foreign minister emphasized that Japan would express its support for the coalition, whose president is Prince Norodom Sihanouk, at the United Nations General Assembly session this fall which is certain to debate the presence of Vietnamese soldiers on Kampuchean soil, the ministry official said.

ASEAN and its dialogue partners reaffirmed their backing of the anti-Vietnam coalition government during their foreign ministers meeting in Jakarta last July.

Moving to other matters, Rithauddeen, who will chair the forthcoming foreign ministers' meeting, asserted that he planned to follow up the Jakarta discussion on human resources development with "a more specific debate" as part of Asia-Pacific cooperation. Japan hosted a symposium on human resources development with special emphasis on public and private sector cooperation at a Tokyo hotel April 24-25.

Rithauddeen said his country wanted Japan to reduce the tariff on palm oil, increase imports of liquefied natural gas, manufactured and semi-finished goods such as textiles and expand cooperation in the fields of insurance and shipping.

Abe hinted at some action on palm oil tariffs by the Japan-ASEAN economic ministers conference in Tokyo in June but pointed out difficulties in sharply boosting Japan's LNG imports under a long-term energy program, the Japanese ministry official added. Abe also said the Japanese Government was mapping out an action program aimed at giving greater market access to foreign products.

The Japanese foreign minister made a pitch for new global trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, arguing such talks would benefit a country like Malaysia which is trying to make headway in the high tech field.

Rithauddeen said Malaysia had not made up its mind on a new round of trade talks but felt the necessity to contain and roll back protectionism, according to a participant at the Abe-Rithauddeen meeting.

The visiting Malaysian leader will have an audience with Emperor Hirohito and pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday. Rithauddeen will visit the Tsukuba Science Expo Saturday before leaving for home Monday morning.

ABE ON SOVIET PROPOSAL FOR ASIAN SECURITY FORUM

OW231111 Tokyo KYODO in English 1101 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 23 KYODO -- Japan would have to study and consider a recent Soviet proposal for an all-Asia forum on security, if certain conditions are met, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe told an upper house committee meeting Thursday.

The conditions listed by Abe are: (1) The United States participates in the forum (2) The proposal does not mean perpetuating the present Soviet occupation of four northern islands east of Hokkaido, seized from Japan after World War II and (3) Disarmament by the U.S. and the Soviet Union progresses and the Kremlin moves toward disarmament in Asia as well.

But, if the Soviet proposal is the same in substance as the Asian collective security scheme, proposed in 1969 by then Soviet party chief Leonid Brezhnev, Japan would take a negative stand toward the proposal, Abe said.

The Soviet proposal was made by new Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev during his meeting with visiting Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi Tuesday. Gorbachev called for Asian countries' comprehensive approach to security, leading to an all-Asian forum to search for solutions to problems in Asia. He explained that the proposed forum is modeled on the 1975 Helsinki Conference on European Security.

RED ARMY COMMANDO OKAMOTO ARRIVES IN LIBYA

OW211105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1052 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 21 KYODO -- Japanese Red Army commando Kozo Okamoto arrived at Tripoli airport in Libya Tuesday morning Libya time, and Japanese authorities issued an arrest warrant for him for homicide. In a telephone interview with KYODO news service, the Japanese Embassy in Libya confirmed Okamoto's arrival in Tripoli from Geneva at 3 a.m. Tuesday. Okamoto, 37, and Palestinian prisoners were freed in Geneva in exchange for three Israeli soldiers.

The Japanese Embassy sent an official to Tripoli airport and found Okamoto among those arriving from Geneva. An embassy official told KYODO a Libyan official had told him those freed looked worn out and needed a rest.

Okamoto was seen at the airport puffing a cigarette but exchanging no words with Palestinian guerrillas.

The embassy officials said Okamoto and others, after completing immigration procedures at the airport, were whisked by bus to an unknown destination about three hours after their arrival.

Okamoto was a member of a three-man death squad which attacked Lod airport in Tel Aviv on May 30, 1972, killing more than 20 people. Two other Japanese Red Army members were killed during a gunfight with Israeli security forces. Okamoto was sentenced to life imprisonment by an Israeli court in July 1972.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department Tuesday afternoon won an arrest warrant from a Tokyo court and at the same time initiated procedures to seek information as to Okamoto's whereabouts and other information through the International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol), a department spokesman said. Police sources said when Okamoto's whereabouts are confirmed, the Japanese authorities will seek his extradition via diplomatic channels. Sources at the Japanese Foreign Ministry said Palestine liberation movement officials in Tripoli told the ministry that Okamoto and others will stay in Libya for a week to rest.

SOVIET SALMON QUOTA PROPOSAL REJECTED

OW220055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0050 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Moscow, May 21 KYODO -- Japan Tuesday rejected a Soviet Union proposal that would fix Japan's 1985 salmon catch quota at 35,000 tons, Japanese officials said. The Soviet Union Monday rejected a Japanese proposal for 42,500 tons, the same level as 1983. At the latest meeting in talks here, Japan told the Soviets that it is prepared to pay 4.25 million yen for fishery cooperation provided the USSR agrees to the Japanese proposal, officials said. The negotiations follow the signing May 13 of a new bilateral agreement on fishery cooperation in the open seas of the northwestern Pacific.

STUDENTS OCCUPY U.S. CULTURAL CENTER IN SOUTH

SK221022 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0900 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] This is a spot news report.

On 23 May, some 100 youths and students occupied the building of the U.S. Cultural and Information Center. They set up barricades and demanded a meeting with the U.S. ambassador, staging a sit-in.

According to the AP news agency from Seoul, at around 1200 today, some 100 students of Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University broke through the water-tight cordon of the police and occupied the building of the U.S. Cultural and Information Center in downtown Seoul.

Burning with hatred in their hearts and cursing the U.S. imperialist aggressors supporting the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique, the students broke through suppression and, like surging waves, they dashed into the U.S. Cultural and Information Center, an organ for U.S. imperialist ideological and cultural aggression. Armed with stones and Molotov cocktails, the students barricaded the library on the second floor of the Information Center with desks and chairs, blocked the entrance, and began a sit-in.

Embarrassed by this, the U.S. imperialist aggressors abruptly sent an American official in the Information Center to the students. The enraged students demanded of him that the United States apologize in newspapers and on television for the U.S. behind-the-scenes manipulation of traitor Chon Tu-hwan's Kwangju massacre atrocity, and that he call Walker, U.S. ambassador in Seoul, for a meeting with them.

Also, the students hung placards outside windows so that they could be seen well from the street. The placards read: "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju massacre," "The United States must stop support for military dictatorships," and "Let us overthrow military dictatorships." It was reported that some placards, which the students hung out of windows, contain warnings that, if the U.S. Embassy authorities call the police into the Information Center, they will protest through suicide by taking poison or by throwing themselves to the ground.

Having besieged the Information Center occupied by students by mobilizing some 400 heavily armed riot policemen, the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique is hellbent on threatening and blackmailing. However, the students are unyieldingly continuing struggle in a high spirit. The students displayed their invincible mettle, waving placards and fists through windows, and scattering anti-U.S. leaflets.

Tension is prevailing around the Information Center where confrontation is continuing, with students on one side, and the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys on the other. It was reported that the struggle of students was continuing as of 1600.

The fact that, in the wake of one attack after another on American Cultural Centers in Kwangju, Pusan, and Taegu since the Kwangju incident, the U.S. Cultural and Information Center in downtown Seoul, the fortress of the colonial, fascist terror rule, was occupied in a moment by students is making the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan military and fascist clique, a group of their lackeys shudder.

U.S. TERMED 'RINGLEADER' OF KWANGJU INCIDENT

SK220157 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2152 GMT 21 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 22 May commentary: "The Ringleader of the Kwangju Massacre Is the U.S. Imperialists"]

[Text] The United States, the ringleader and chief instigator of the Kwangju massacre, has finally admitted its crime today, 5 years later.

Explaining the situation in Kwangju during a recent interview with Japan's ASAHI SHIMBUN, Gleysteen, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea at the time of the Kwangju popular uprising, said that, under an agreement with the White House, he personally approved the mobilization of the South Korean puppet 20th Infantry Division which was notorious for mercilessly repressing the Kwangju popular uprising and turning it into a place of riot.

This is a remark substantively admitting that the one who drove the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan to the operation of massacring the Kwangju uprisers is none other than the United States.

Although the U.S. imperialists have finally admitted their crimes today, their criminal acts of organizing and executing the Kwangju massacre were fully exposed long ago. The United States is, in actuality, the ringleader and chief instigator of the Kwangju massacre. The United States worked out an operational plan for bloody repression of the Kwangju uprisers with armed forces and carried out this plan by placing the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan in front.

As the resistance struggle for democracy by the South Korean people was enhanced after Pak Chong-hui, former South Korean dictator, died, and as the struggle of the people of Kwangju developed into an armed resistance, the U.S. ruling circles bloodily suppressed their struggle.

On 22 May 5 years ago, the U.S. ruling circles carried out a full-fledged operation of repressing the Kwangju popular uprising with armed forces. That day, an emergency conference was held in the White House participated in by Muskie, then U.S. secretary of State; Brown, then U.S. defense secretary; Brzezinski, then presidential assistant for security; and Turner, then director of the U.S. CIA, thus working out measures to suppress the uprising.

In accordance with these measures, the U.S. Government and military handed over three brigades of the puppet special troops under Wickham, then commander of the South Korean puppet army-U.S. Combined Forces Command, and three puppet army divisions and armoured unit, to the Chon Tu-hwan clique so that it could suppress the Kwangju popular uprising.

As a measure to support traitor Chon Tu-hwan's massacre operation, the U.S. imperialists put the U.S. troops occupying South Korea on guard and ordered them to assume a posture of immediate mobilization. They deployed mobile strike forces with the carrier "Coral Sea" as their axis composed of seven ships, including two destroyers equipped with missiles, cruisers, and supply ship, in the sea around South Korea. They also sent the carrier "Midway" of the 7th Fleet to the sea near South Korea and flew two AWACS planes over South Korea.

In a word, the U.S. imperialists carried out a 3-dimensional operation covering ground, sea, and air to strangle the resistance struggle of the citizens of Kwangju for democracy.

Meanwhile, the U.S. ruling circles published a series of statements aimed at encouraging the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan who ran amok by carrying out an indiscriminate bloody massacre and threatening the South Korean people.

Brzezinski, then presidential assistant for security, raved that the Kwangju resistance citizens must be suppressed with an iron fist and insisted on direct deployment of U.S. troops in the repressive operation. A spokesman of the U.S. State Department and the U.S. ambassador to Japan said that there is no change in the U.S. position of supporting the incumbent South Korean regime and that the United States will fulfill its commitments stipulated in the treaty with South Korea.

All these facts clearly show that the United States is the ringleader and chief instigator of the Kwangju massacre. In accordance with the U.S. directive and plan, the puppet traitor Chon Tu-hwan perpetrated the unprecedentedly cruel and indiscriminate massacre against the Kwangju uprisers.

His remark "you may kill 70 percent of the Kwangju citizens" was handed down to the repressors at that time as an order to massacre the people. Because of such a brutal act of massacre by traitor Chon Tu-hwan, some 5,000 citizens were massacred in Kwangju in only a few days and several thousand more people were wounded. The massacre perpetrated by the United States through traitor Chon Tu-hwan is indeed a most brutal and atrocious act, never before seen in the history of East and West.

The criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists and traitor Chon Tu-hwan who massacred the fellow countrymen as their culprits will never be tolerated. The U.S. imperialists can in no way wipe out their crime of the Kwangju massacre, nor can they conceal their true nature as the strangler of human rights and the enemy of democracy. Through the Kwangju massacre, the South Korean people more clearly realized that the U.S. imperialists are neither friends nor protectors but wicked aggressors, killers, and the sworn enemy.

Thus it is quite natural that the South Korean people have risen in the anti-U.S. struggle today as well as in the antifascist struggle for democracy, with surging indignation against the U.S. imperialists.

The Kwangju situation of 5 years ago clearly taught that the source of misfortunes and calamity the South Korean people are suffering is the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. imperialists and their interference maneuvers.

The United States should withdraw from South Korea at an early date, taking along its aggressive forces and lethal weapons, and should put an end to intervention in Korea.

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES SOUTH'S 'WAR PREPARATIONS'

SK220547 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0951 GMT 21 May 85

[NODONG SINMUN 21 May commentary: "Daily-Increasing Frenzy of War"]

[Text] It has been learned that the South Korean puppets recently purchased components and parts of helicopters from the United States and are accelerating the assembly of helicopters. In addition, the puppets have transferred helicopters which were already assembled to infantry units of the puppet army including commando troops, raving about increased speed of mobilization, prompt battle and prompt termination of battle, and so forth. Thus, they are using helicopters to transport and supply combat equipment.

This is further proof that the South Korean puppets are accelerating in full scale their northward aggressive war preparations. Today, all the fellow countrymen want to live peacefully. Public opinion at home and abroad wants to see tensions relaxed in Korea with achievement of our proposal for North-South parliamentary talks.

However, the South Korean puppets are further accelerating the northward aggressive war preparations, running counter to the aspirations of the people at home and abroad. Having worked out a new offensive strategy for northward invasion, the puppets are revising overall operational and combat plans in line with such strategy and are reorganizing the puppet armed forces into an offensive orientation.

In addition, they have dragged in a great deal of equipment and materiel required to increase the capability of mobilization for offensive operations, raving about the necessity of increasing such capability. They are supplying this equipment to various units of the puppet army, and are also drastically reinforcing armored units and tank units.

It is widely known that traitor Chon Tu-hwan visited the United States recently and begged his master to deploy more of the most modern war materiel in South Korea. Following this, heads of the puppet military called on their U.S. masters and had conferences to discuss issues including reinforcing long-distance firing capability and deployment of offensive helicopters. The fact that the puppets are accelerating the assembly of helicopters by dragging in their components from the United States and deploying them in the puppet army units is part of such maneuvers.

Heads of the puppet military including traitor Chon Tu-hwan are openly instigating northward invasion, frequently going around frontline units, and have deployed numerous puppet armed forces in advanced areas close to the Military Demarcation Line. Thus, they have assumed an attitude of launching a northward attack at any moment. At this very time, the puppets are accelerating the assembly of military helicopters and are running amok to transport and supply the equipment. This fully shows the degree of the puppets' frenzy of northward aggressive war.

Today, when modern weapons capable of easily destroying supersonic planes are available, the idea of increasing the mobilization capability of the puppet army by deploying helicopters and the like and of realizing the theory of prompt battle and prompt termination is no more than a fantasy. However, the grave aspect of the situation is that Chon Tu-hwan clique is frantically running amok with northward aggressive war preparations, even losing its reason, and may ignite the flames of war at any time.

It is not accidental that the people at home and abroad express concern with the war preparation maneuvers of the puppets, which are becoming more undisguised.

All facts show that the remarks of the Chon Tu-hwan clique on easing tensions, dialogue and so forth are lies and a cover-up aimed at concealing their war maneuvers. Those who rave about relaxation of tensions while they are increasing offensive weapons and instigating war cannot be sincere.

The daily-increasing war preparation maneuvers of the puppets clearly prove that they are not pursuing relaxation of tension or dialogue but aggravation of tension and northward aggressive war, running counter to the aspiration of the nation. Those who are fond of fire are destined to be burned in flames. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should ponder over the consequences resulting from its reckless war rackets.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF TANABE-LED JSP GROUP

Ho Tam Reception Speech

SK220437 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea gave a reception yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture for the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives.

Present there were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Kim Yong-chun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Social Democratic Party; and other personages concerned.

Comrade Ho Tam made a speech at the reception.

Noting that the friendly and cooperative relations between the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party have long developed favourably in conformity with the desires and demands of the Korean and Japanese peoples, he said: In particular, the significant meetings and talks between the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and respected Comrade Chairman Masashi Ishibashi in September last year constituted a new landmark in the development of the friendship and fraternal and cooperative relations between the two parties.

We think it is necessary for Japan to be on good terms with Asian countries, advancing in an independent way in keeping with the trend of the present era and the demand of the people, he noted, and said:

If Japan continues to move under the baton of the United States and advances along the road of building a big military power under the U.S. nuclear umbrella as she does now, it will meet a resolute rejection from the Japanese people and other peoples of Asia. But, if she takes the road of independence with her developed economy, she will be able to favorably develop the relations of good-neighbourly fraternity, friendship and cooperation with all the Asian countries including our country.

We highly estimate the fact that your party, having a different view from that of Japanese authorities, is making all efforts for peace and democracy in Japan, per disarmament and neutrality and struggling for the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Asian-Pacific region, pursuing an independent policy.

Noting that it is our party's consistent policy to constantly develop the friendship and unity with the Japan Socialist Party on the principles of chajusong, mutual respect, peace and mutual benefit, he declared: In the future we will further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with your party and vigorously fight joining hands with you against the imperialist policy of aggression and nuclear war and for peace in Asia and the rest of the world under the banner of chajusong.

Head of the delegation Makoto Tanabe spoke next.

Referring to the particular care shown by President Kim Il-song to the problem of extending the term of the fisheries agreement requested by Chairman Ishibashi, he extended warm thanks to him.

Noting that the cause of the tragedy of the national division suffered by the Korean people and responsibility for it lie, needless to say, in the past Japanese colonial domination, he said:

The Japan Socialist Party has stressed what is basic in the Korean problem is, firstly, how to liquidate the colonial rule, in other words, how to clear away the mistake of imposing harsh plunder and the policy of "making Japanese subjects of Koreans" upon the Korean nation with a resourceful history and culture and trampling underfoot and negating the pride and spirit of the nation, secondly, how to realise reconciliation and cooperation with the Korean nation, in other words, how to arrange the relations of reconciliation and cooperation with the people in the North and South of Korea and Koreans in Japan, and thirdly, how to establish peace in the Far East, in other words, how to ease the military confrontation between the North and South of Korea and form a peace structure in the Far East in a concrete way.

He said that this assertion enjoying the sympathy of the people has not yet been realised due to the Japanese Government's hostile policy towards Korea.

Referring to the fact that the Japanese Government has pursued the policy of leaning on South Korea alone in diplomatic, economic, military and other fields and, at the same time, persisting in the discriminating policy against the Korean residents in Japan, he said the Japan trip of Chon Tu-hwan in September last year was a concrete expression of this.

He stated: The DPRK proposals for three-way talks and North-South parliamentary talks are reasonable and realistic ones for the relaxation of the tensions on the Korean peninsula and for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. We will actively cooperate with you for the realisation of these proposals.

Touching upon the increasing danger of a nuclear war in Asia and the Pacific, he said: The Japan Socialist Party will dedicate every possible effort to the anti-nuclear movement for disarmament to create a nuclear-free, peace zone in Asia and the Pacific on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the atomic bomb disasters. Noting that voices demanding the abrogation of the fingerprint registration system and the "foreigners registration law" are ringing out more loudly in Japan, he stressed that the JSP would actively strive for the revision of the "foreigners registration law."

The attendants toasted the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and the health of Comrade Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party.

WPK, JSP Hold Talks

SK221144 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Talks were held today in Pyongyang between delegations of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party.

Present at the talks on our side were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee; Pyon Sung-tok, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other officials concerned.

Present on the opposite side were head of the delegation Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the Japan Socialist Party and member of the House of Representatives; and its members Torao Takazawa, deputy general secretary of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives; Hideyoshi Morinaga, director of the Planning and Survey Bureau of the JSP; Hideyoshi Hirose, vice-chairman of the JSP Committee for Parliamentary Measures and member of the House of Representatives; Tetzu Moda, vice-chairman of the JSP Committee for Parliamentary Measures and member of the House of Counsellors; Yoshimi Sato, secretary general of the Special Committee for Measures on the Korean Affairs of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives; Hiroji Nagahara, chief of the Citizens' Consultation Room of the Information Department of the Central Headquarters of the JSP; and Takeo Amadatsu, Journalist of SHAKAI SHIMPO, the organ of the JSP.

The talks took place in a friendly atmosphere.

DPRK Opposes Cross Recognition

OW221239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1232 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 22 KYODO -- A senior North Korean Communist Party official said Wednesday that North Korea opposes the so-called "cross-recognition" of North and South Korea by other countries.

Cross-recognition would mean North Korea being recognized by the United States, Japan and other friends of South Korea, while South Korea would get recognition from China, the Soviet Union and other allies of North Korea.

Ho Tam, party politburo and secretariat member of the North Korean Workers (communist) Party, ruling out the idea, also said his country is against "cross-contacts" under a similar formula.

Ho, North Korea's foreign minister from 1970 to 1983, clarified the North Korean position during a meeting with a visiting delegation from the Japan Socialist Party (JSP), led by Secretary General Makoto Tanabe. The eight-member JSP delegation had a three-hour discussion here with a North Korean delegation led by Ho, according to a JSP source.

Ho was quoted as telling the Japanese that his country could not agree to a plan for socialist countries to have closer relations with South Korea in return for Japan's closer contacts with North Korea.

The Korean delegation included Kim U-chong, deputy head of the party's Department for Liaison With Foreign Countries.

The JSP delegation arrived here Tuesday via Beijing for a five-day visit at the invitation of the North Korean party.

In his briefing about Pyongyang's proposals for North-South dialogue, Ho suggested that North Korea is now giving priority to the realization of a Pyongyang-proposed meeting of parliamentarians between North and South Korea, which it wants to produce a declaration of mutual nonaggression. If the bilateral parliamentarians' talks are held before another North Korea-proposed tripartite dialogue between North and South Korea and the United States, it will help promote the tripartite conference, Ho said.

He said he believes that if the proposed parliamentary North-South dialogue is a success and mutual nonaggression is declared, there will be no excuse for the U.S. to refuse to participate in the proposed tripartite talks. He said this would lead to a higher-level North-South dialogue, according to the JSP source.

Ho is now in charge of North Korea reunification affairs.

Ho, though stressing it is only his personal view, said recent developments show South Korea is moving in the right direction, and the increased strength of the opposition New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) reflects a desire among the South Korean people for North-South reunification. He praised a recent NKDP speech before the South Korean National Assembly which responded positively to the Pyongyang-proposed parliamentarians' talks between North and South Korea, the source said.

The North Korean leader made the statements on the NKDP in reply to questions by JSP delegation chief Tanabe. Tanabe mentioned the remarkable advance of the newly-formed NKDP into the No. 1 opposition party in the February National Assembly elections. He said there is growing support among JSP members for seeking the easing of the current rigid JSP policy on South Korea and allowing official contacts with NKDP.

The JSP leadership is also studying a possible policy change to begin contacts with the NKDP in an effort to help support the North-South dialogue, Tanabe told the North Korean delegation. But Tanabe stressed that closer relations between the JSP and the North Korean party are a precondition for the JSP's policy change on South Korea.

Ho, however, avoided commenting on the possibility of the JSP starting contacts with the NKDP and other opposition elements in South Korea, the source said. In the past, the JSP has maintained a basic policy of having no official contacts with South Korea.

Tanabe asked the North Koreans to consider closer exchanges between Japan and North Korea, saying that there are supporters of such exchanges even among members of Japan's ruling liberal-democratic party (LDP). After returning to Tokyo, Tanabe told Ho, he will urge LDP leaders to expand Japan's exchanges with North Korea, the JSP source said. Ho promised to study Tanabe's request and reply later. Japan has diplomatic ties with Seoul, but not with Pyongyang.

Questioned by Tanabe, Ho said that the divisions between China and the Soviet Union are still serious and will not improve in the short term, though both sides have stated their intention to improve relations and are continuing talks such as those that took place at the time of the funeral for Soviet leader Konstantin Chernenko in March.

Ho said conciliation between China and the Soviet Union would have great significance for peace in Asia and the whole world and North Korea intends to promote their reconciliation, according to the source.

Ho described North Korea's current relations with China and the Soviet Union as very good. In this context, Ho made particular mention of North Korean President Kim Il-song's visit to the Soviet Union in May last year and Chinese Party Chief Hu Yaobang's visit to a Korean border town earlier this month, the sources said. Ho said the latest Kim-Hu talks were for a mutual briefing about their own countries and discussions on bilateral friendly relations. But Ho did not disclose details of the talks, the source said.

Ho Declines Comment on Okamoto

OW221309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang, May 22 KYODO -- A high ranking North Korean official Wednesday withheld an immediate comment on speculation that Japanese Red Army Commando Kozo Okamoto, freed by Israel in an exchange of prisoners, may come to North Korea from Libya.

Ho Tam, a Politburo member of North Korea's Communist Party, was asked about the speculation by Makoto Tanabe, the Japan Socialist Party secretary general who is now visiting Pyongyang. Ho said he would like to consult party officials before replying to the question, a JSP delegation source said.

Okamoto flew to the Libyan capital of Tripoli earlier Wednesday after being released by Israel in Geneva along with Palestinian prisoners. Okamoto, 37, had been imprisoned for over 13 years for his part in a machine-gun and hand grenade attack at Tel Aviv's Lod Airport. Two Japanese Red Army commandos and 24 Israelis were killed in the 1972 incident. Okamoto's elder brother has been staying in Pyongyang since he and eight other Red Army members hijacked a Japan Air Lines plane and forced it from Tokyo to this North Korean capital in 1973.

Kim Il-song Receives Group

SK231057 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 23 received the visiting delegation of the Japan Socialist Party led by Makoto Tanabe, general secretary of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. The guests presented him with a gift in the name of the JSP delegation and its head General Secretary Makoto Tanabe. President Kim Il-song gave gifts to them. He arranged a luncheon in honor of the guests.

Kim, Tanabe Discuss NKDP

OW231119 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 1000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] According to correspondent Imai in Pyongyang, JSP Secretary General Tanabe, now visiting North Korea, or the DPRK, today met with President Kim Il-song and said that the JSP would like to invite leaders of the New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP], an opposition party in South Korea, to Japan in the near future. In response, President Kim Il-song expressed his understanding of the position.

A JSP delegation, led by Secretary General Tanabe, had 2 hours of talks with President Kim Il-song today. At the meeting, Secretary General Tanabe said that to promote a dialogue between North and South Korea, the JSP would like to invite leaders of the NKDP, an opposition party in South Korea, to Japan in the near future.

In response, President Kim Il-song touched on the South Korean situation in detail for the first time. He said that the NKDP was progressive and he believed that the party was useful for democratization. He also said: It is within the discretion of the JSP to carry out exchanges with the NKDP. But I am watching what attitude the NKDP will take concerning the North-South parliamentary talks. Although conditionally, he thus showed his understanding of the JSR plan to carry out exchanges with the NKDP.

Kim Meets Japanese Press

SK231100 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song on May 23 met the Japanese reporters accompanying the delegation of the Japan Socialist Party and posed for a photograph with them.

Present there were Comrade Ho Tam, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and Kim U-chong, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee.

Akira Nakamura, head of the press corps, expressed thanks to President Kim Il-song for meeting them and wholeheartedly wished him good health and a long life. President Kim Il-song expressed thanks for this and had a picture taken with them.

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES VISITING CPPCC GROUP

SK211052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader President Kim Il-song received today the visiting delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference headed by Ma Wenrui, member of the C.C., the Communist Party of China and vice-chairman of the National Committee of CPPCC.

Present there were Ho Tam, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hyon Chung-kuk, first vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Yo Yon-ku, director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland. Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen was also present.

President Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. He arranged a luncheon for them. The guests presented a gift to him.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL DELEGATION RETURNS HOME

SK202336 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2324 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 21 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Shanghai Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Chen Guodong, member of the Central Committee of the CPC and first secretary of the Shanghai municipal party committee, left here for home on May 20 by train.

It was seen off at Pyongyang railway station by Hyon Chun-kuk, member, and first vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Hyon Sun-kwon, secretary of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the WPK, and Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea.

PRESS DELEGATIONS MEET HU QILI IN BEIJING

SK220825 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Beijing May 20 (CKNA) -- Comrade Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met on May 20 at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing the press delegation of our country headed by Yi Pong-su, director of the Publication Guidance Bureau, the delegation of the DPRK radio and television broadcasting committee headed by its Vice-Chairman Kim Kwang-ho and the delegation of the KULLOJA publishing house headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief Pak Kwan-sul on a visit to China. Comrade Hu Qili hoped that his good wishes would be conveyed to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il. The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS XINHUA DELEGATION 23 MAY

SK231051 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 23 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki today met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the delegation of the XINHUA NEWS AGENCY of China headed by its Deputy Director General Yang Jiaxiang. Present there were Deputy General Director of the KOREAN CENTRAL NEWS AGENCY Yang Yong-man and Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zong Kewen.

KIM IL-SONG-ZHANG WEIHUA FRIENDSHIP LAUDED

SK181025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 18 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN May 13 and 14 devoted much space to a story about the great leader President Kim Il-song and Comrade Zhang Weihua, a Chinese internationalist soldier, and his family under the title "Comrade Zhang Weihua Is My Old Comrade-in-Arms Who Shared Life and Death With Me."

Comrade Zhang Weihua was a son of a leading bourgeois in Fusong, China, who was strong in national and patriotic spirit. Young Zhang loved the country from his childhood under the family influence, with a high sense of justice and deep hatred for the then contradictory society and high-handed aggression by Japanese imperialism.

Respected Comrade Kim Il-song who was studying at the Changdok School in Chilgol, Pyongyang, crossed the Amnok river, firmly determined not to return to the homeland before liberating Korea, and went to Fusong, northeast China. There he was enrolled to the Fusong No. 1 primary school in early April 1925. The Chinese pupil who shared the same desk with him at the school was none other than Comrade Zhang Weihua.

Comrade Zhang took part in the revolutionary struggle under the influence and guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song and helped him with his revolutionary work both morally and materially.

In the summer of 1930, he helped Comrade Kim Il-song escape from the sharp watch of the enemy in a train bound for Hailong in his arduous underground revolutionary struggle.

Comrade Zhang was arrested by the enemy in October 1937, informed against by a turncoat. The enemy brutally assaulted him to force him to tell when and where he had met with General Kim Il-song and where he was.

Comrade Zhang Weihua, an internationalist soldier, did not abandon his revolutionary principle but fought unyieldingly. The cunning enemy released him on bail and watched his home. Seeing through the crafty intrigue framed against him by Japanese imperialism after the bail, Comrade Zhang Weihua destroyed himself at the age of 25 for the safety of the headquarters of the Korean revolution.

At a luncheon on April 14, 1985, with the son, daughter and grandson of Comrade Zhang Weihua on visit to Korea, Comrade Kim Il-song recollected him, saying: Comrade Zhang Weihua destroyed himself for me by drinking developing solution.

It is not easy to dedicate one's life for others. It is easy to pledge to dedicate one's life for others. But, not everyone can do so. The respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song has invariably kept his noble and warm love and sense of obligation for Comrade Zhang Weihua and his family in the long period since then.

In May 1959 he told the members of an excursion team leaving for the revolutionary sites in northeast China to find out Zhang Weihua's family and remember him to them. In May last year Comrade Kim Il-song received a letter of Zhang Jinquan, son of Zhang Weihua, from Comrade Hu Yaobang visiting Korea and learned through it that Comrade Zhang Weihua's son was living in Fusong. Passing through China on his way to the Soviet Union last year, Comrade Kim Il-song sent a precious gift to Zhang Jinquan. It was written in the letter that the widow of Comrade Zhang Weihua said at her last moment in 1977 that she wanted to see respected Comrade Kim Il-song. Considerate of her wish, Comrade Kim Il-song invited Comrade Zhang Weihua's family to visit Korea this time.

During their stay here, he showed boundlessly loving care for them. While talking with them, he said: I and Comrade Zhang Weihua struck up revolutionary intimacy of historical significance for friendship between the Korean and Chinese peoples. I will always remember this.

The name of Comrade Zhang Weihua shines as a symbol of Korea-China friendship and will shine long along with the history of ever-growing Korea-China friendship, the paper declares.

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS BANQUET AT SOVIET EMBASSY

SK221601 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1536 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Comrade Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Korea, arranged a banquet at his embassy on the evening of May 22 on the occasion of the first anniversary of the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to the Soviet Union.

President Kim Il-song was invited to the banquet. Also invited there were Comrade O Chin-u, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and minister of People's Armed Forces; Comrade Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-president of the DPRK; Comrade Kim Yong-nam, member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee, vice-premier of the Administration Council and foreign minister; Comrade Pak Nam-ki, member and secretary of the WPK Central Committee; and Comrade Yi Chong-mok, member of the WPK Central Committee and first vice-minister of foreign affairs.

Present on the occasion were the officials of the Soviet Embassy.

Comrade Nikolay Shubnikov made a speech at the banquet. Then President Kim Il-song made a speech. The banquet took place in a cordial atmosphere.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET EDUCATION DELEGATION VISIT

Arrives in Pyongyang

SK201537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 20 (KCNA) -- A delegation of higher and secondary special education of the Soviet Union headed by Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of higher and secondary special education, arrived in Pyongyang today by air.

It was met at the airport by Choe Tae-pok, chairman of the Education Commission, and Nikolay Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

Meets With Chong Chun-Ki

SK220010 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0003 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on May 21 met and had a conversation in a friendly atmosphere with the Soviet higher and secondary special education delegation headed by Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of higher and secondary special education, which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were Chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-bok and Soviet Ambassador to our country Nikolay Shubnikov.

Reception Held for Group

SK220355 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Pyongyang May 22 (KCNA) -- The Administration Council gave a reception at the People's Palace of Culture on May 21 for the higher and secondary special education delegation of the Soviet Union on a visit to our country.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and minister of higher and secondary special education, and Soviet Ambassador to Korea N. Shubnikov. Present there were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Education Commission Choe Tae-pok and other personages concerned.

Speeches were made by Choe Tae-pok and Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin.

STUDENTS CONDUCT SIT-IN AT U.S. CULTURAL CENTER

SK230910 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0800 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] On the afternoon of 23 May, 75 students from 5 universities in Seoul, including Seoul National University and Korea University, illegally occupied the American Cultural Center and are staging a sit-in in the cultural center.

At around 1205 today, some 75 university students entered the American Cultural Center at Ulchi-ro 1-Ka, Chunggu District, Seoul, through the central gate, drove some 50 employees and visitors in the library on the second floor out of the center, set up barricades with desks and chairs at the entrance, occupied the library, and began a sit-in.

Having attached 17 pieces of cloth 50 cm wide and 50 cm long with such slogans as "The United States must assume responsibility for the Kwangju incident and openly apologize for it" to windows on the second floor so that they can be seen from the outside, the university students are staging a sit-in, singing songs and shouting slogans.

The students are threatening that, if the police enter the cultural center to check the sit-in, they will spray poisons and jump to the ground. Also, they want an official meeting with the U.S. ambassador to ask him why the United States supported the Kwangju incident, and to demand that the U.S. side openly apologize through a press conference with reporters from at home and abroad, and they assert that the United States must faithfully answer this demand.

After exchanging dialogue with students, Thomas Dunlop, councillor in charge of political affairs of the American Cultural Center, and Bernard Lavin, director of the cultural center, have been holding talks with the students, discussing the matter with the U.S. ambassador by telephone.

The students assert that they are from Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University; that there are 75 students in the cultural center; and that Ham Un-kyong, a senior in the Physics Department of Seoul National University, leads them.

When students entered the cultural center, the police arrested four Korea University students, including Chang Song-pu, a junior of the Politics and Diplomacy Department; Kim Myong-il, a junior in the Law Department; and Kim Myong-hon, a senior in the Law Department, on-the-spot and are investigating who masterminded it and who is behind the scenes.

Upon hearing the news, the directors of the Student Affairs Departments of Seoul National University, Korea University, Yonsei University, Songgyungwan University, and Sogang University came to the spot and are finding a way to conduct dialogue with the students, watching the development of the situation. The police are intensifying the guard around the cultural center.

WORKERS FOR U.S. FORCES START HUNGER STRIKE

SK230023 Seoul YONHAP in English 0018 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP) -- About 30 labor union officials who represent Koreans working for the U.S. forces in South Korea began a hunger strike here Wednesday, demanding wage increases and improved working conditions.

The Koreans want U.S. military authorities to increase their wages by 16.5 percent and to give them other benefits. Charging that the U.S. authorities have not shown a sincere attitude in dealing with their demands, the trade union executives said they will continue their strike until their demands are met. About 23,000 Koreans are now employed by the U.S. military in Korea.

OFFICIAL NOTES 'DISTORTED CLAIM' OF NORTH MESSAGE

SK230956 Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0500 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The North Korean side sent a telephone message yesterday afternoon to Yi Chae-hyong, the speaker of the National Assembly, in connection with the issue of North-South parliamentary talks in the name of Yang Hyong-sop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly. Reporter Pae Sok-kyu reports on this.

[Begin Pae recording] Yi Chin-u, secretary general of the National Assembly, revealed today that in this telephone message, the North Korean side made a distorted claim that delay of our reply letter until today, 10 days since the convocation of the National Assembly, means that the issue of parliamentary talks is being used for some other political aims. Secretary General Yi Chin-u also noted that the North Korean side's remarks in this message that it hopes the delay of our side's reply on the issue of parliamentary talks will not exercise a negative influence upon overall North-South dialogue including the forthcoming Red Cross meeting may be considered an implication of its attempt to exercise a negative influence over the parliamentary talks by linking it to the forthcoming Red Cross meeting. Prior to this, on 8 May, Secretary General Yi Chin-u sent a telephone message to the North Korean side noting that when the National Assembly opens, it will send a reply to the North Korean side at an early date after discussing the North Korean side's proposal for parliamentary talks. He said that our reply has been delayed for some time due to scheduling of assembly proceedings, but the matter will be brought to the Assembly's Steering Committee which will open tomorrow and the result thereof will be approved by the plenary session.

Thus, it appears that our side will make a reply to the North Korean side sooner or later. Meanwhile, a person in authority said that the North Korean side's attitude of slandering its partner in a telephone message with such remarks that "the issue is being used for political aims," "the attitude is not sincere," and so forth is not just and proper. He further noted the North Korean side's remark that it hopes that our side's attitude toward the parliamentary talks will not exercise a negative influence on overall North-South dialogue including the Red Cross meeting, is an act making us doubt the North Korean side's sincerity toward the Red Cross meeting which should proceed from a humanitarian position.

MAYOR ASSURES SAFETY TO PARTICIPANTS IN OLYMPICS

SK220115 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 22 May 85 p 8

[By correspondent Yi Pyong-il]

[Text] Tokyo -- Seoul Mayor Yom Po-hyon reaffirmed Tuesday (May 21) the guarantee that all athletes and tourists coming to Seoul for the Olympic Games in 1988 will be allowed to enter and leave the country and will be safe and free to travel any place in the Republic of Korea.

In a speech in the plenary session of the "Major Cities' Summit '85" held here, Yom said that Seoul has been making every effort to take full advantages of the games for the advancement of not only Seoul City but also for harmonious world cooperation.

"The 1988 Olympics will be a coming-out party for Seoul as it emerges in the international community. The games will also be a celebration for promoting world peace," he said. "I would like to invite you all to come to Seoul to attend the spectacle of the Olympic Games and to enjoy our good hospitality," the mayor said, explaining in detail the preparatory steps for the international sports festival.

Noting that the past two Olympics were hosted by the most powerful nations in the world, Yom said that it time for a developing country like Korea to host the games to promote universality of the Olympic movement. "By serving as the site for successful Olympics in 1988," he continued, "Seoul will set an example for the rest of the world." He was emphasizing the point that boycotts of the Olympic Games should not be seen again as in the past two events.

The Tokyo meeting is being attended by mayors or representatives from 18 major cities of the world and one state. The participants include mayors from Moscow, Beijing, Paris, Stockholm, Lima, Mexico, Cairo and Montreal.

MINISTRY COMPILES STATISTICS ON STUDENT RALLIES

SK230138 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 85 p 8

[Text] There were a total of 995 rallies and demonstrations at colleges and universities across the country since the beginning of the new semester last spring, statistics available at the Ministry of Home Affairs showed yesterday.

The statistics, compiled for presentation to the National Assembly, showed a total of 272,000 students took part in the disturbances. The figures compare to 335 rallies and demonstrations held by 157,000 students during the same period last year.

As a result of the rallies and demonstrations this semester, 1,727 riot policemen were injured. The ministry claimed in the statistics that injured students totaled 48. Of the student demonstrators, 2,095 were detained by police. This is almost double the number of students led away during the same period of 1984.

The statistics further indicated that of the 2,095 students, 18 were arrested, 404 were referred to summary court trials and the rest were either freed with admonitions or were being questioned.

Students threw stones in 331 out of the 995 cases of rallies and demonstrations. Public facilities were damaged in 36 cases, effigies were burned in 44 cases and fire bombs were thrown in 78 cases.

NO SIN-YONG ADDRESSES NATIONAL ASSEMBLY 22 MAY

SK230123 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 85 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister No Sin-yong said yesterday that the most important duty of the government during the remaining three years of the President's seven-year term is to realize a peaceful power transfer which the nation has not yet witnessed.

Answering questions of lawmakers, he also rejected the opposition demand for the investigation of the bloody Kwangju incident, which took place on May 18, one day after a crack-down on dissidents. He said, "The figures (of casualties) in the incident the government has announced at that time were true and there is nothing for us to change now." "It will not be helpful for the national harmony and political development to touch the trauma which has already been healed by investigating the case gain," he said.

As to the issue of granting amnesty to Kim Tae-chung, the premier revealed, "Mr. Kim Tae-chung's civil rights have been restricted according to laws." "An amnesty can be granted when conditions for it are created with Kim showing signs of repenting," he said.

He also said that the government would take lenient measures on a gradual and selective basis for the prisoners called by the opposition camp as "prisoners of conscience," from the viewpoint of maintaining national harmony.

No refuted as "totally groundless" the recent report that Korean officials had taken bribes in the course of purchasing F-16s from the United States. The dealing of the combat planes is conducted on a government-to-government basis, not commercial. Because of that, no brokers can be involved in the transaction, he said in answer to a question by Rep. Pak Chan-chong of the New Korea Democratic Party. No further said, "The issue has already been settled between Korea and the United States with a clarification by the American side."

As to the student unrest, he said that only 1 to 2 percent of the total one million students in colleges and universities are troublesome, and others are studying hard. He went on, "I think it necessary to deal harshly with the small number of student activists who deny this free and democratic system, taking side with north Korea."

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEBATES OVER 12 FEB ELECTIONS

SK230135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 23 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Fierce disputes arose in the first interpellation of the newly-elected National Assembly between the government and opposition parties over whether or not the Feb. 12 general elections were conducted in a corrupt and unfair atmosphere.

Speakers from opposition parties slammed the administration for its role in what they called "corrupt polls," demanding that responsible government officials, including Prime Minister No Sin-yong, be called to account.

Rep. Pak Chan-chong of the main opposition New Korea Democratic Party [NKDP] claimed that the election was held under the government's and ruling party's "sophisticated maneuvers." "However, the people gave a humiliating defeat to the ruling camp by foiling its scheme, thus having demonstrated the democratic capability of the grassroots," he said.

Rep. Yi Pong-mo of the minor opposition Korea National Party also alleged that the previous election was the "worst" one, in which administrative power and money were mobilized to the maximum. "Prime Minister No, who played the central role in the election, should resign from his post voluntarily, and Culture-Information Minister Yi Won-hong should also resign for the biased report on election affairs by broadcasting networks," he said. Yi was the president of KBS.

But, Premier No denied the opposition lawmakers' allegation. He said, "The nation's democratic capability was demonstrated in the election more than any time before and the election contributed to political progress." His answer triggered a commotion in the opposition lawmakers' seats for a while as they protested against his "insincere and false" testimony.

After No finished his reply, NDP [New Korea Democratic Party] floor leader Kim Tong-yong took the floor and said, "We cannot understand Premier No's answer because all the people and even ruling party lawmakers admit that the election was corrupt."

Then, Speaker Yi Chae-hyong declared a 20-minute recess of the session.

The Assemblymen from different political parties also engaged in hectic verbal battles over whether or not the Constitution should be revised to reintroduce a direct presidential election as demanded by the opposition camp.

Rep. Pae Song-tong of the ruling DJP claimed, "The current constitutional provision for the president's single-term service should be maintained in order to prevent extended ruling by one man." "The DJP rejects one man's long-term seizure of power and dictatorship, and is going to translate into action the president's single-term system stipulated in Constitution," he stressed.

The DJP lawmaker argued that the basic law could be amended only when the nation sees a major change in its political society or faces a historic upheaval such as unification. He recalled that the incumbent president, who is empowered to propose a constitutional revision, made clear his intention not to rewrite the law and his party's chairman clarified his will to safeguard it. "Therefore, it has become clear that the revision of the Constitution cannot be ratified practically, he said.

"The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party suggested that a special house panel be set up to revise the supreme law. But, the formation of the body will be possible only when ruling and opposition parties reach an accord basically on the amendment of the law," he maintained.

"I'd like to suggest here that the issue of revising the Constitution, which is likely to stir up political fighting, be shelved and let's first make efforts to carry out the international events in 1986 and 1988 and political schedules set for 1987 and 1988," he said.

Contrary to this stance of the ruling party, opposition lawmakers who took the floor to question the government about political affairs strongly voiced the necessity of the constitutional revision "for the realization of a peaceful transfer of government in 1988."

Rep. Kim Su-han of the NDP claimed in his 30-minute interpellation, "The recent debate on the constitutional revision is the representation of the people's will to rewrite the Constitution, which has been hitherto fabricated by the power holder, according to their opinion by their own hands." "The current Constitution, which was enacted under an extreme situation, is not a product of a true national consensus," he argued.

Pointing out that the people's ardent desire to see a peaceful transfer of power through the direct election of the president was proved in the previous polls, he said, "The revision of the Constitution should be realized without fail."

Rep. Pak Chan-chong of the NDP also claimed that the current Constitution had a decisive defect that the people's opinion could not be reflected with regard to the peaceful change of power.

"The current regime advocated the peaceful transfer of power and the president's single term as the sole alternatives against the people's intense denial of its legitimacy. But, the alternatives are fictitious and gloss over the true nature of the issue," he insisted.

CHARGES DROPPED AGAINST SOME ELECTION LAW VIOLATORS

SK230147 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 May 85 p 8

[Text] The prosecution has decided to drop charges against 125 persons, including six opposition lawmakers, who had been booked for violating the parliamentary election law in the wake of the election campaign in January and February, a senior prosecutor said yesterday.

The six are Reps. Sin Ki-ha, Yi Chae-ok, Yu Chun-sang, Yu Song-hwan, and Yim Chong-ki of the New Korea Democratic Party (NKDP) and Rep. Kim Yong-saeng of the Korea National Party (KNP).

The prosecution also decided not to file charges against four other, unsuccessful candidates in the Feb. 12 National Assembly election. They are Choe Hyong-u, Kang Won-chae, Yi Won-pom and Kim Hae-sok.

The 10 politicians were among 167 people who had been booked for alleged election law violations during or before election day. The remaining 42 persons have been indicted.

The number of people indicted broke down to one each from the ruling Democratic Justice Party and the opposition New Korea Democratic Party, four from the Democratic Korea Party, five from the Korea National Party and 31 others who were campaigners for former independent candidates.

Those indicted include three college students who splashed a bucket of ammonia water on a ruling party candidate during a stumping session in the Tongjak electoral district in Seoul.

CHON, COSTA RICAN PRESIDENT SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

SK222242 Seoul YONHAP in English 0847 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 22 (OANA-YONHAP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge Wednesday expressed "serious concern" that North Korea's aggressive actions in Central America could destroy peace in the region according to a joint communique issued by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Monge.

The communique said that Monge "noted the grave implications of such aggressive actions of North Korea toward Central American countries as increased supply of arms and dispatch of military advisers and expressed serious concern."

The two presidents agreed to conclude an agricultural and fisheries cooperation agreement and an aviation pact at an early date, the communique said. They also decided to encourage and to promote joint ventures between Korea and Costa Rica in various fields, including economics, industry, science and technology.

On the issue of reducing tensions on the Korean peninsula, Monge "expressed his admiration for (the) Korean Government's (decision to take) such initiative for the direct dialogue between South and North Korea."

The Costa Rican president reaffirmed his unswerving support for Seoul's proposal to hold a meeting between the highest authorities of South and North Korea and for its formula to bring about national reconciliation and democratic unification.

Chon expressed the appreciation of the Korean Government for the resolute measures taken by the Costa Rican Government to sever diplomatic relations with North Korea following the 1983 bombing incident in Rangoon, Burma. The bombing, which was planned and carried out by North Korea, killed 17 Koreans, including four cabinet members, and three Burmese officials.

The communique continued:

"President Monge asked Chon to visit Costa Rica at a mutually convenient time, and President Chon accepted that invitation with appreciation."

Monge arrived in Seoul on Sunday and held a summit meeting with Chon on the following day. He also visited the headquarters of the Saemmul (New Community) movement, the Chamsil Olympic facilities and industrial sites.

He is scheduled to leave Seoul on Thursday.

Monge Returns Home 23 May

SK210341 Seoul YONHAP in English 0247 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] Seoul, May 23 (YONHAP) -- Costa Rican President Luis Alberto Monge left here for Tokyo Thursday after winding up a five-day state visit.

In a brief farewell ceremony at Kimpo Airport before his departure, he thanked South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan and Korean people for the hospitality extended to him during his visit here.

He was seen off by President Chon, Speaker of the National Assembly Yi Chae-hyong, Chief Justice Yu Tae-hung, Prime Minister No Sin-yong and Foreign Minister Yi Won-kyong.

Monge and Chon issued a joint communique Wednesday, expressing serious concerns that North Korea's aggressive actions in Central America could destroy peace in the region.

In a press conference Wednesday, Monge also said that his government fully supports South Korea's formula for achieving peaceful reunification through dialogue between Seoul and Pyongyang.

Monge held a summit meeting with Chon on Monday and inspected Korea's industrial facilities and the Seoul Olympic Complex.

SPK REPORTS THAI BORDER INCIDENTS FOR WEEK OF 16 MAY

BK211152 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1104 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 21 -- In the week ended May 16, Thailand sent 10 aircraft of L-19 and A-37 types to operate many times over the areas of Hills 581 and 547 (Preah Vihear), Phnom Malai and O-Da (Battambang) and Hills 336 and 402 (Koh Kong) from three to 10 kilometres inside Kampuchean airspace.

In the Province of Pursat, Thailand continued using air force, artillery and ground troops to attack Road 56, causing tension in the area. At sea 201 Thai vessels plied around areas from five to 21 miles off the islands of Kaoh Kong and Kaoh Tang.

On the ground 37 artillery and mortar bombardments from Thailand were aimed at Yeang Dangcum, Phnom Malai, O-Da, Pailin and Sisophon (Battambang), eastern and northeastern Siem-Reap-Oddar Meanchey Provinces and Road 56 (Pursat).

Meanwhile groups of Khmer reactionary army remnants from Thailand infiltrated into Kampuchea for sabotage. But they were intercepted by Kampuchean border guards and the local population: 279 intruders were put out of action, including 161 captured, and 111 assorted guns seized.

SOVIET MILITARY DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER TALKS

BK230617 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK May 22 -- A delegation of the Soviet Armed Forces left Phnom Penh Monday after an official friendship visit to Kampuchea. Present to see the delegation off at Pochentong airport were Meas Kroch, deputy defense minister and head of the General Political Department of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea. During its stay, the delegation held talks with Soy Keo, deputy defense minister and chief of the General Staff of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. [passage indistinct]

DEFENSE OFFICIAL ON DRY SEASON MILITARY RESULTS

BK221029 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1144 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Phnom Penh, 21 May (SPK) -- The PRK Defense Ministry has recently made public a report on the military victories scored by the KPRAF in cooperation with the Vietnamese Army volunteers in their sweeping-up operations against the Pol Pot remnants and other Cambodian reactionaries in the 1984-1985 dry season.

At a recent meeting held in Phnom Penh with the participation of representatives from various army units and cadres from various services, Chieng Am, deputy chief of the KPRAF General Political Department, said that in 18 operations during the 4-month-long dry season, the KPRAF and the Vietnamese Volunteer Army took control of all enemy bases along the Cambodian-Thai border. According to still incomplete statistics, he said more than 10,000 enemy soldiers were killed; hundreds more were taken prisoner; almost 15,000 weapons and hundreds of metric tons of materiel and supplies were seized; aircraft were shot down; 24 trucks were destroyed or seized; thousands of metric tons of ammunition were destroyed; and many warehouses were dismantled.

Along with these resounding victories on the border, in about 100 operations in the interior of the country, the Cambodian Armed Forces and people put out of action more than 2,000 enemy soldiers; took 500 prisoners; and seized some 2,000 weapons. Chieng Am added that during a 5 month period ending in February, 1,500 misled persons were persuaded to turn themselves in to authorities in various localities; they also brought with them almost 1,000 guns.

HENG SAMRIN GREETES HUNGARY'S KADAR ON BIRTHDAY

BK161019 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 15 May 85

[Text] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State, has recently sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Janos Kadar, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, on the latter's 73d birthday. The message says in part:

On the occasion of your 73d birthday, on behalf of the KPRP Central Committee and the Cambodian Government and people, and in my own name, I would like to send you best wishes for good health, long life, personal happiness, and more brilliant and greater successes in implementing all the resolutions adopted by the 13th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party for the well-being of the socialist Hungarian people and world peace. We are very happy with the relations of friendship and multiform cooperation between the peoples of our two countries which have been successively expanded and strengthened.

CHEA SIM CHAIRS DISTRICT LEADERSHIP MEETING

BK180412 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] The DPRP Central Committee Secretariat recently called a meeting of district leadership to discuss various important issues for the 1985 rainy season. Attending the meeting were the comrade district and provincial leaders and representatives from various central ministries and offices. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Chea Sim, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. The meeting was also honored by the presence of Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin.

The participants listened to and discussed the party Central Committee Secretariat's circular on 1985 rainy season tasks and a number of guidelines for the responsible sectors to broaden the district party leadership's role in strengthening localities and using the local combined forces to carry out various important tasks in this rainy season. They also listened to reports on good feats and experiences of various localities, especially the district leadership's work in organizing movements to attack the enemy, proselytize the misled persons, increase production, and build firm village and commune administration.

The meeting unanimously agreed with the following assessment: The brilliant victories won by our Army and people in the 1984-85 dry season are of great significance. All enemy shelters along the Cambodian-Thai border were smashed and taken over by our forces. The enemy's attempts during the past 6 years were all smashed within a short time. The enemy elements lost their footing and support bases, their supply routes were cut off, they lost the combat mastery, and their forces both at the border and in the interior of the country have dwindled and become panic-stricken. Due to these brilliant victories of great significance, the enemy elements are facing total defeat while our revolution has been firmly stabilized and is advancing steadily toward gaining greater mastery both at the border and inside the country. The enemy elements are facing serious difficulties. They have been dispersed organizationally. They have lost supply bases and been cut off from their command.

This is a good opportunity for our Cambodian revolution to carry out its operations against the enemy elements to push them toward total defeat. Although they are in such a desperate situation, the enemy elements have not abandoned their schemes to sabotage the Cambodian revolution. They have obstinately resorted to barbarous and cruel acts simultaneously with deceit, persuasion, and threats against our Cambodian people. For this reason, we must not be too appeased or complacent. We must not underestimate the enemies. We must take this good opportunity to continue our attacks against the enemies, sweep up those remnants in the interior of the country and their forces mingling among the masses, vigorously stimulate the movement to proselytize the misled persons, and strive to fulfill successfully the rainy season rice production plan. All of this is aimed at permanently strangling the enemies. We must always heighten our revolutionary vigilance, expand the dry season victories, and carry out our operations against the enemies by using our combined forces, coordinating the front with the rear, and further strengthening the border defense line and positions. At the same time, we must continue to sweep up the enemies inside the country by using our regular, regional, militia, and guerrilla forces; coordinating the attacks against the enemies with the movement to persuade enemies to surrender; and applying both armed forces and political forces whose main forces are the militia and guerrilla forces, mass organizations, sorrowful families, and all people.

The conferees pledged to follow Comrade General Secretary Heng Samrin's advice that the two main and most important tasks for creating favorable conditions in this rainy season are the task of leading militiamen and guerrillas to fight the enemies and organizing the people to proselytize and sow discord, among the enemies, and the task of guiding the rainy season rice production. The district and commune levels must be held primarily responsible for the decline or progress of the combat and production drive in their localities. This is one of the most important requirements for the leadership.

The meeting ended in an atmosphere of firm confidence that this rainy season will be a season in which all localities, particularly the district and commune levels, emulate each other in order to make outstanding feats in smashing the enemies, proselytizing the misled persons, and ensuring the success of the rainy season rice production, thus most appropriately contributing to the cause of defending and building our beloved fatherland.

VODK ON SRV'S 'THIEF CRYING STOP THIEF' TRICK

BK230503 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 22 May 85

[Station commentary: "The Cheap and Dirty Trick of Thief Crying Stop Thief" played by the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors"]

[Text] Over the past few days, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been making a lot of noise, both through their own propaganda machinery in Hanoi and through their running dogs and lackeys in Phnom Penh to slander Thailand, continuously charging that Thailand is committing aggression against Cambodia. This is a dirty and cheap trick of "Thief crying stop thief" played by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

The Le Duan Vietnamese are very tricky and thick-skinned, and do not hesitate to turn white into black or vice versa. While hundreds of thousands of their soldiers are committing aggression against Cambodia, daily and barbarously massacring the Cambodian race and people, and frequently provoking Thailand, the Vietnamese have turned to accusing Thailand of committing aggression against Cambodia.

The world is well aware that since the Vietnamese launched their dry season offensive along the Cambodian-Thai border in November 1984, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia have been provoking Thailand, shelling Thai territory, and frequently intruding into Thai territory. These Vietnamese acts have been protested by the Thai Government to the United Nations. The world has also strongly condemned the Vietnamese for their actions.

However, despite being strongly condemned and denounced, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have not stopped their criminal activities of violating Thai territory. They continue to carry out these provocative acts. In April in particular, the Vietnamese even more openly committed aggression against Thai territory. From 22 April onwards, between 800 and 1,200 Vietnamese soldiers intruded into Thai territory in Trat Province. On 10 May, the Thai Government sent a note to the United Nations protesting the repeated violations of Thai territory by Vietnamese forces. The protest note pointed out that between November 1984 and March 1985, Vietnam committed more than 30 acts of aggression against Thai territory. On 16 May, Thailand again protested over recent Vietnamese acts of aggression against Thai territory and demanded that Vietnam immediately put an end to all these acts.

All this is clear evidence to show the world the dirty and cheap trick of "thief crying stop thief" of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. In short, the international community clearly realizes that if Vietnam committed a criminal act -- which has been witnessed by the public -- it still dares use a trick to put the blame on others.

With Democratic Kampuchea, the Hanoi Vietnamese have also played this trick. For instance, during the past more than 6 years of their occupation in Cambodia, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and great criminals have barbarously massacred innocent Cambodian people, male and female, old and young down to new born babies, using every means. They directly run people over with their tanks, summarily execute them, bayonet them to death, slice them open and take out their livers, arrest and torture them to death, plunder and destroy our people's property, prevent them from earning their living, create famine to starve our people, spread poison and toxic gas to exterminate our people, and so on. Through this Vietnamese race extermination policy, over 2.5 million of our Cambodian people have perished. However, these great and tricky criminals have turned to blaming the Democratic Kampuchean Government for committing all this.

Therefore, it is no surprise that the Hanoi Vietnamese have accused Thailand of committing aggression against Cambodia or put the blame on the Democratic Kampuchean Government. This is really the normal and tricky policy of the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors. The people of Thailand, like the Cambodian people and those in the region and throughout the world, are well aware of the tricky and deceitful nature of the Vietnamese aggressors, their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers, their warmongering and expansionist policies, their Indochinese federation policy, and their role as agents of Soviet international expansionism in this region. So, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors cannot use lies and slanders to dupe anyone. On the contrary, these only make people more angry with the Vietnamese and denounce and condemn them even more. People will continue to denounce and condemn the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and their activities against Thailand, will continue to unite and pressure Vietnam in every field, and provide assistance and support to the correct and just struggle of the Cambodian and Thai people against aggression to force Vietnam to withdraw all its forces from Cambodia immediately and unconditionally in accordance with UN resolutions.

PROTEST LODGED OVER THAI PATROL BOAT INCIDENTS

BK220925 Vientiane KPL in English 0908 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 22 (OANA-KPL) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao PDR yesterday summoned the Thai ambassador and handed over to him an aide-memoire on the provocations made by two Thai NPK [Mekong River Operations Unit] patrol boats on May 18.

The aide-memoire recalls that on May 18, 1985, two Thai armed patrol boats sailing on the Mekong River landed at Savang and Pasang hamlets, Ban Hom village, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane. A Thai soldier came ashore and proceeded to rob a Lao farmer working on a nearby field. Later on, Thai soldiers on these boats landed at the Lao Hat Kansa hamlet, and one of them attempted to rape a woman who was bathing nearby. The following day, May 19, continues the aide-memoire, Thai soldiers on these NPK boats provoked Lao people in Tha Na hamlet, Bo-O village, Hatsaifong District, Vientiane.

The Government of the Lao PDR strongly denounces these provocations committed by the Thai NPK patrol boats and demands that the Thai authorities take effective measures to stop these provocations. The Thai side must bear all consequences of their provocative acts.

RALLY MARKS HO CHI MINH'S BIRTH ANNIVERSARY

BK201138 Vientiane KPL in English 0913 GMT 20 May 85

[Text] Vientiane, May 20 (KPL) -- The Lao national committee for the celebration of the two national anniversaries, the International Department of the party CC and the Lao-Vietnamese Friendship Association jointly organized here on 18 [May] a grand rally in honour of the 95th birthday of President Ho Chi Minh (May 19).

The rally was attended by Phoumi Vongvichit, Politburo member of the LPRP CC and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, and other senior officials. Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan and representatives of socialist embassies were present.

Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP CC, minister of industry and chairman of the Lao-Vietnamese-Kampuchean inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, delivered a speech highlighting the revolutionary life of the great President Ho Chi Minh. He said President Ho Chi Minh, founder of the Indochinese Communist Party which was predecessor of the CPV, the LPRP and the KPRP, was one of the most brilliant revolutionaries in the history of the world communist movement and the most talented leader of the revolutionary struggle of the Indochinese peoples.

Addressing the rally Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan recalled some of the greatest achievements made by President Ho Chi Minh for the success of the revolutionary struggle of the three Indochinese peoples.

SRV CHARGES OF CAMBODIAN BORDER VIOLATIONS DENIED

BK221150 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] On 18 May [date as heard] the spokesman of the SRV Foreign Ministry issued a statement accusing Thailand of violating Cambodia's sovereignty and territorial integrity by air, land, and sea. It also accused Thailand of firing more than 800 artillery rounds and grenades, and infiltrating troops into Cambodia, resulting in the killing and wounding of a large number of Cambodians. The Thai Government categorically denies the slanderous charge against Thailand made by Vietnam on behalf of its puppet regime in Phnom Penh.

Such a groundless accusation has laid bare the true nature of a government that has been trying to cover up its repeated violations against Thailand's territorial integrity, the latest of which took place in Trat Province and about which the world's people were notified on 13 May. It also laid bare Vietnam's old trick of trying to distract public attention from the real cause of the Cambodian problem -- that is, the occupation of Cambodia by Vietnam and Vietnam's rejection of the Cambodian people's right to self-determination.

Vietnam on 25 December 1978 invaded Cambodia and installed the Heng Samrin regime against the wishes of the Cambodian people. Moreover, Vietnam made incursions into Thailand through Cambodian territory. The Thai Armed Forces are fully entitled to take all necessary steps to defend Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity against Vietnam's aggression. Vietnam will have to bear full responsibility if its occupation forces in Cambodia continue to make incursions into Thailand.

SITTHI DISCUSSES ROLE IN UN SECURITY COUNCIL

BK230551 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Air Chief Marshal Sitthi Sawetsila, who chaired the meeting of the UN Security Council in New York on 21 May, granted an interview to the UN radio station in New York on Thailand's performance as a nonpermanent member of the Security Council this year.

Touching on the problem arising from the Vietnamese aggression, the foreign minister said that as a new member of the council, Thailand does not want to be as selfish as to include its own problems on the agenda. Thailand always notifies the UN secretary general of every encroachment on Thailand's territory committed by Vietnam. However, if the problem poses a serious threat to the country's stability, we might bring it into the UN Security Council.

Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said that in international politics, Thailand has many advantages over Vietnam. Militarily speaking, Vietnam has not had any success in provoking Thailand or in pushing Cambodian refugees into Thailand. On the contrary, it is being condemned by more and more countries.

Asked about groups within the United Nations jockeying for influence and attention to serve their own interests and about how Thailand would place itself in dealing with them, Air Chief Marshal Sitthi said: Thailand wants to be friendly with all groups without taking sides with any of them. At the same time, Thailand will continue to adhere to the UN principle in case of conflict among those groups. Thailand will remain neutral, listen to the opinions of all groups, and use its sense of right and wrong to contribute to world stability and peace. We will do everything to achieve this goal.

Regarding the UN General Assembly in September, which will coincide with the 40th anniversary of the United Nations, the foreign minister said that Prime Minister General Prem Tinsulanon will attend the meeting and deliver a speech on Thailand's attitude in the United Nations and the refugee problem now facing Thailand. The premier's participation in the meeting will greatly benefit Thailand because it will provide an opportunity for us to express our views and attitudes on the world's problems and to meet with leaders of other countries, particularly those providing assistance to Thailand in dealing with the Cambodian problem.

BODIES OF 17 SRV SOLDIERS REPORTED FOUND IN TRAT

BK230843 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 23 May 85 p 32

[Text] Thai marines had recovered the bodies of 17 Vietnamese soldiers after recapturing strategic hills along the Trat border from the intruding Vietnamese troops, a marine spokesman said this morning. The spokesman said the Vietnamese were completely flushed out of Thai soil on May 18 and left behind a large amount of weapons.

Meanwhile an Army spokesman also said that Hanoi had drafted 1,000 young Vietnamese people aged 16-18 for arms training in Battambang.

Vietnamese troops also summoned Kampuchean village headmen to tell them about their planned rainy season offensive against the resistance forces, he said. In addition he said Hanoi had drafted Kampuchean civilians to build a road to the Thai border near Ta Tum of Sangkha District of Surin and laid barbed wire fences along the border to stop resistance forces entering Kampuchea and to discourage their people from fleeing the country.

JAPAN AGREES ON PLAN TO RESTRUCTURE TRADE TIES

BK181435 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 18 May 85

[Text] Thailand and Japan have agreed on a first 5-year plan to restructure economic and trade relations. Senior Vice President of the Industrial Finance Corporation of Thailand Narongchai Akkharaseni said that this could be done by promoting the export industry here. He said the Japanese Government has already formed a committee in charge of restructuring economic and trade relations between Japan and Thailand. Thailand has also formed a committee to hold direct talks with the Japanese side. The committees have agreed to work together over a 5-year period as a first step towards finding short- and long-term solutions. He said the Japanese have agreed that trade problems between the two countries involve the structure of relations.

IRAN SEEKS OIL SALE TO OFFSET RICE PURCHASES

BK210100 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 21 May 85 p 13

[Excerpt] Iran will buy between 400,000 and 700,000 tons of Thai rice this year, Iranian Deputy Minister of Commerce and Foreign Trade Mojtaba Khoostrowtaj told Commerce Minister Koson Krairoek and Deputy Minister Phairot Chaiyaphon yesterday. Mr Khoostrowtaj is in Bangkok at the head of a visiting Iranian trade mission.

The mission has, however, asked Thailand to buy more Iranian crude as that would facilitate the purchase of more Thai agricultural products, particularly rice, maize and tapioca. Thailand currently buys crude from Malaysia, Indonesia and a number of Middle East countries, with Iran supplying a very small amount. The mission told the two ministers that Thailand's purchase of Iranian crude would help improve the trade balance between the two countries, currently in Thailand's favour.

THAI STATEMENT ON CAMBODIAN INCURSIONS REJECTED

BK231102 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 23 May 85

[Text] The Thai Foreign Ministry has released a communique accusing Vietnamese forces of using Kampuchean territory as a staging base for their incursions into Thailand. In this communique, according to AFP news agency, Thai authorities explained that they have the right to counterattack at any cost.

Once again, this is sheer fabrication. In fact, from 10 to 16 May, Thailand repeatedly encroached on the sovereignty of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, causing many losses in lives and property to the local people. It is Thailand which resorts to all means to make the Thai-Kampuchean border situation tense and explosive in order to help the Pol Pot clique oppose the Kampuchean people's revival. Moreover, Thailand has rejected all the proposals toward setting a zone of peace along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Vietnamese people resolutely reject such a brazen Thai slander and reaffirm their principled stand -- that is, to respect the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand.

TRUONG CHINH DELEGATION DEPARTS ON VISIT TO LAOS

OW220803 Hanoi VNA in English 0733 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 22 -- A high-level Vietnamese party and state delegation led by Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the State Council, left here today for an official visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and the people's supreme assembly.

The delegation includes General Chu Huu Man, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Nguyen Co Thach, alternate Political Bureau member of the C.P.V. C.C. and foreign minister, Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the C.P.V. C.C. and of the State Council and president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Dang Thi, member of the C.P.V. C.C., minister and chairman of the Committee for Cultural and Economic Cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea; Nguyen Viet Dung, director of the Office of the National Assembly and the State Council; and Nguyen Xuan, Vietnamese ambassador to Laos.

The delegation was seen off by Pham Van Dong, Nguyen Huu Tho, Pham Hung, Van Tien Dung, To Huu, Do Muoi, Nguyen Duc Tam, Dong Si Nguyen, Nguyen Thanh Binh, Tran Kien, Le Thanh Nghi, Vo Nguyen Giap, Huynh Tan Phat, Xuan Thuy, Nghiem Xuan Yem, Phan Anh, Vu Quang, Nguyen Khanh, Le Duc Cang and other senior officials.

Khamphong Manivong, counsellor of the Lao Embassy here, was present on the occasion.

AUSTRALIAINTELLIGENCE SERVICES TO GET MORE SUPERVISION

BK220924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Australia's intelligence services are due to come under tighter supervision in line with recommendations of a royal commission conducted by Mr Justice Hope tabled in Federal Parliament today. The government has decided to create an office of inspector general of intelligence and security to act as an independent watchdog looking after the public interests.

The inspector general will have full access to the files of the Australian Security Intelligence Organization, ASIO, and be empowered to require answers to questions. The government is also setting up a parliamentary committee to oversee the activities of ASIO relating to domestic security. This was considered by Mr Justice Hope, who thought it was neither necessary nor appropriate; but the prime minister, Mr Hawke, told parliament it had been decided some extra scrutiny of the intelligence and security agencies was needed.

Mr Justice Hope found that Australia's intelligence agencies were generally performing well although improvements in some areas of management and administration were necessary. His full report on the Australian Secret Intelligence Service, ASIS -- which spies overseas -- is not made public, but the government did reveal that ASIS would no longer be allowed to conduct what was called covert, unorthodox activities in foreign countries and will be stripped of all its weapons. ASIS was largely criticized for conducting a training exercise in a Melbourne hotel in which property was damaged and civilians harassed by armed men.

UNIONS PLAN 'REPRISALS' AGAINST U.S. FACILITIES

BK210747 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0430 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] A number of trade unions say they are planning reprisals against American diplomatic facilities and companies in Australia in response to President Reagan's economic boycott of Nicaragua. The Trade Unions Committee on Central America, representing more than 40 unions, announced in Melbourne that it was going to research a number of major American corporations operating in both Central America and Australia with a view to boycotting those corporations. A list of companies already being listed include Coca Cola, Alcoa, Colgate Palmolive, Honeywell, Philip-Morris, Remington, Tandy, and Unilever.

HAWKE SUPPORTS TRADE EMBARGO ON SOUTH AFRICA

BK211028 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Hawke, says Australia will support any move for united trade embargo of South Africa at the next Commonwealth heads of government meeting in November. However, he said he was skeptical of any embargo going ahead. He said that in the past, there had been plenty of talk of ban, but no action.

NEW ZEALANDLANGE CALLS OFF MEETING WITH HAYDEN, SHULTZ

BK220704 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] New Zealand's prime minister, Mr Lange, has scrapped plans to meet Australia's foreign minister, Mr Hayden, and the American secretary of state, Mr Shultz, in July.

The three were to have had talks during the regional foreign ministers meeting which follows the annual conference of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in Kuala Lumpur on 8 and 9 July.

Speaking to newsmen in Wellington, Mr Lang said domestic commitments and an already busy foreign travel schedule would prevent him from attending the regional meeting. He also said he did not believe the meeting, which had a mainly ASEAN theme, was an appropriate place to discuss the ANZUS row. The ANZUS treaty, a defense alliance linking Australia, New Zealand, and the United States, has been under threat since New Zealand banned American nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships from its ports last January.

GOVERNMENT TO PROTEST SOVIET PACIFIC MISSILE TEST

HK211432 Hong Kong AFP in English 1400 GMT 21 May 85

[Text] Wellington, May 21 (AFP) -- The New Zealand Government is to protest about Soviet missile tests in the Pacific due to begin tomorrow and last until the end of the month.

Deputy Prime Minister Geoffrey Palmer said that the government would "be renewing our expression of strong concern about it through the usual diplomatic channels." Mr Palmer said: "We usually do not approve of this sort of testing and will be making that attitude plain to the Soviet Union." His comments came after the Soviet Union warned that all aircraft and ships should stay clear of a zone between Wake Island and the Hawaiian Islands while "carrier rocket" tests were conducted.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman in Wellington said the tests were the Soviet response to a U.S. refusal to agree to a freeze on the nuclear weapons buildup. Spokesman Sergey Buranov said that since the United States had repeatedly rejected Soviet offers for a mutual freeze, "the Soviet Union is forced to take adequate defence measures, including the missile testing programmes." He conceded that such testing was probably not welcome.

The Greenpeace organisation said the missile test programme could only intensify the feeling of Pacific peoples "that they are seen as of little worth to the nuclear powers." Spokesperson Elaine Shaw said that the programme meant the Pacific lived under the "aggressive war-mongering tactics" of France, the United States, the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union.

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON UPCOMING TRIP TO IRAN

HK220848 Hong Kong AFP in English 0844 GMT 22 May 85

[Text] Wellington, May 22 (AFP) -- New Zealand Foreign Trade Minister Mike Moore will be the first Labor government minister to visit Iran, despite advice from officials not to make the trip at this time.

Mr Moore said today next month's visit will be to a country which has become New Zealand's biggest single customer for mutton and a growing dairy products market. "I made a political calculation that, when things are rugged, that's the time when you remember people," Mr Moore said in a radio interview. "And, of course, since things are difficult in Iran that's even more reason to go". He said there was great potential for increased trade and some "big deals" were in the wind. Mr Moore said politically his most difficult task would be to brief Iranian ministers and officials on the All Black rugby tour of South Africa. "That will cause difficulty because they feel so strongly about it," he said. "I am sure though that I can explain the New Zealand Government's position and I'm sure we will succeed with it," he added. The Labor government has spoken out strongly against the tour, but the rugby union has said the All Blacks will go to South Africa.

FURTHER REACTION TO U.S. SENATE RESOLUTION ON AID

Resolution Termed 'Arrogant'

HK210137 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 17 May 85 pp 1, 5

[Text] The Philippines yesterday branded as "arrogant, presumptuous, and tantamount to blackmail" the United States Senate resolution, calling for reform in the Philippines. The reforms called for in the resolution would be in exchange for the passage of a foreign aid bill that would authorize payments of rentals on U.S. bases in the Philippines.

In strongly worded reactions to the resolution sponsored by freshmen Democratic Sen. John Kerry, ranking Philippine officials said "it was the height of arrogance for a foreign power to be speaking about democratic reforms in the Philippines as if it were the only one concerned about these."

The resolution was adopted during the U.S. Senate's deliberations on the foreign aid bill last Wednesday. Kerry was a recent visitor in Manila.

President Marcos himself had made reforms in the feudalistic and oligarchic Philippine society as one of the objectives of his administration since 1965, Batasan Speaker Nicanor Yniguez said.

US Bases

"It is our hope that the United States will not claim credit for the reforms in the country with their payment of their obligations under the US.RP bases agreement," Yniguez said.

Deputy Prime Minister Jose Rono said the resolution made a lot of conclusions which were not well-founded and was tantamount to blackmail. "Do they have bases for complaints on the 1984 elections" "Rono asked.

Political Affairs Minister Leonardo Perez also deplored the resolution saying it was "characteristic of the penchant of some American politicians for meddling in purely internal Philippine affairs." Perez said the resolution was typical of the American "carrot-and-stick diplomacy which alternately blows hot and cold, usually without any appreciable results."

Yniguez also said the reforms instituted by the government for the past 20 years had brought about an improvement in the socioeconomic and political well-being of the people.

Yniguez also cited the establishment of medicare to give all Filipinos the benefits of medical care as well as the adoption of primary health care a program which the world health organization gave an award and made into a model for other developing countries.

Success

He said the government also adopted a program to extend credit without collateral to tenants and small farmers, the development of cottage industries and assistance to small-and medium-scale industries.

In the war against the communists, Yniguez cited the success achieved by the government in capturing the top leaders of the community party and in defeating the NPAs in the battlefields. At the same time, the government, he said, had launched a massive civic-action program to win over the people to the government's side.

Perez added that by sapping the self-reliance of these smaller nations "these political exponents of American big business would ensure the perpetual dependence of developing countries on the mighty American dollar." He said the resolution was a hypocritical gesture, a sham concern over the interest of Filipinos by some American politicians who, in fact, are simply protecting their own selfish interests.

Perez said "These American politicians have not been weaned from the colonial policy of U.S. imperialism of yore which aims to subjugate weaker nations to promote the ends of big American business interests."

Such attitude has remained a constant menace to the independence of freedom-loving nations which we now witness in Latin-American countries, he said.

Editorial Assails 'Interference'

HK210139 Manila METRO MANILA TIMES in English 18 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Meddling Pure and Simple"]

[Text] The U.S. Senate recently approved of a resolution authored by Senator John Kerry, a recent visitor to the Philippines who was here ostensibly to look into actual conditions but did not stay long enough to do it properly. It was a resolution which would base all U.S. aid to the Philippines on the action taken by the government here on certain items specified by Kerry in the resolution and which are supported to revive democracy in this country. This resolution passed by the U.S. Senate is no more than interference in the affairs of another nation, and a friendly one at that, for the political gain of those who had voted for it.

The substance of the resolution certainly makes everyone who voted for it a champion of democracy if one did not know any better -- a person who bleeds for the poor benighted Philippines where democracy is dead or dying. Subversive citizens have been arrested for specific crimes but they are represented as political prisoners, because a good portion of the media is objective and does not unnecessarily castigate the government, and because opposition leaders in the Philippines have succeeded in getting the ear of influential politicians in the U.S., who have become their spokesmen in that country.

The resolution proceeds from ignorance mostly on conditions here, and ends with fuzzy-headed conclusions, resulting in such perverse misrepresentation of events here including the recent elections held to choose the members of the new parliament.

The Philippines would do well to go ahead with its present program of government, which has already started the machinery for holding elections in the next two years. This continues the implementation of reforms in government and other areas of life, including a massive civic action program to remove the roots of subversion and dissidence, and to establish a Filipino ideology espousing the West's democratic way of life while exorcising all vestiges of colonialism.

Some of the gains made already by the government in strengthening democracy here and in promoting economic recovery might suffer painfully if outside aid is cut or denied, particularly the rental agreed upon in the establishment of U.S. military bases here, but we cannot trade our principles and our right to exercise complete sovereignty in our own country for a mess of U.S. dollars.

Let the Kerrys and the Solarzes and their ilk win their political spurs, but let the Philippines also win its goals in nation-building even if we have to depend solely on our own strength and genius.

Columnist Denounces 'Interlopers'

HK210141 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 19 May 85 p 4

[Column by Adrian Cistobal: "Interlopers, Inc."]

[Text] An extraordinary proper and prudent man, the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Nicanor Yniguez, was moved to denounce the "sense of the (U.S.) Senate" resolution engineered by a recent visitor to the Philippines, a Senator Kerry. The speaker was seconded by the explicitly vivid political spokesman, Mr. Leonardo Perez. And the message is that the American senators, except for those who voted against the resolution, are a bunch of interlopers.

It will be noted, however, that the funds intended for the Philippines were not trimmed down at all, as originally threatened. What is galling to our countrymen is the arrogant presumption of the senators that they can tell us how to conduct the trial in the Aquino assassination and the elections of 1986 and 1987. No judgment can be rendered now about the trial and the elections since they are not yet over but the American legislators are behaving as if they were guarantors of their legitimacy.

Speaker Yniguez was constrained to point out certain reforms in Philippine society which were not at all premised on U.S. aid. As a matter of fact, the subtle point is that the evils that the reforms sought to extirpate were part of a colonial legacy that was not the Filipinos' fault.

In any case, Filipino leaders and citizens are upset by the second legislative interference in a year -- the first was the "sense of Congress" -- it's getting to be a bad habit. On the other hand, look at it this way. American legislators are in the habit of upsetting the American people and their presidents. As salesman and Indian Affairs commissioners put it, "It goes with the territory."

All World War II sentiments aside, can one seriously blame the Americans, especially legislators with an eye on the next elections, for making interloping their business? If our LP [Liberal Party] leader, Madam Kalaw, is reportedly willing to accept foreign help in guaranteeing free elections, may an American congressman or senator be blamed for responding to the call of a electioneering Vietnam?

And, of course, there is the minor matter of the U.S. Congress's control over the budget. The man who holds the purse, it is said, has the God-given right to shoot his mouth off. Our business is to maintain independence. This involves, to begin with, making distinctions between substance and rhetoric, the act and the word.

EXPORTS DECREASE; TRADE DEFICIT TRIMMED

HK211447 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 May 85 p 2

[Text] The country's exports in the first quarter totaled \$1,150 million, a 9.4 percent decrease from the 1984 first quarter level of \$1,270 million, according to the Central Bank's [CB] balance of payments (BOP) reports.

Despite this unexpectedly poor performance of the country's exports -- which was below the CB's target under its economic adjustment program -- the country managed to trim its trade deficit to only \$38 million (from the 1984 first quarter's trade deficit of \$226 million) because of a sharp cutback in imports.

According to the CB report, imports in the first three months of the year amounted to \$1,188 million, a sharp 20.6 percent drop from the 1984 first quarter import level of \$1,496 million.

This import level was 8.6 percent below the \$1,300-million importations the CB had programmed for the first three months of the year. BUSINESS DAY had earlier reported that the drop in imports has worried the CB since this unexpected deceleration in imports would risk its targets for at least a flat real gross national product (GNP) growth rate for the year.

The CB's first quarter BOP report indicated that the country's current account deficit -- its foreign exchange shortfall arising from international trade and service transactions -- stood at \$12 million (unadjusted for arrears), a significant improvement over the 1984 first quarter's current account deficit of \$321 million. CB sources, however, noted that this improved current account deficit in the first quarter was largely due to the already small trade deficit and not to any major improvements in services inflow such as workers' remittances. These CB figures also do not include unremitted interest payments already due at the end of the first quarter.

The country's poor export performance, CB sources explained, constituted one of the major problems the CB and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) sought to solve in the recent review of the country's economic adjustment program. Under the adjustment program committed by the Philippine government to the IMF, the country's exports were targeted to increase by 10 percent from last year's level. With the IMF's projections roughly calling for a quarterly export level of \$1,457 million, the 1985 first quarter exports of \$1,150 million would mean that the country will find it difficult to meet its targets. The export target is particularly crucial since, with other foreign exchange revenues -- such as those from Filipino contract workers abroad -- not expected to dramatically increase this year, the country will be relying heavily on its export sector to live up to its commitments to service the debts that are not included in the debt scheduling agreements either with international banks or with foreign creditors.

While a number of international factors, such as the slump in the U.S. market for semi-conductors, have been cited as reasons for the dip in the country's exports during the year, sources in the government said there have emerged two different views among the country's economic managers to explain the country's disappointing export performance.

Prevalent in the CB is the view that the strengthening of the peso against the dollar in the first quarter has served to make the country's exports uncompetitive. Worse, it has encouraged delays in the remittance of export earnings and even outright non-remittance. Such a view has been systematically presented by Center for Research and Communication (CRC) economist Julio D. Climaco Jr who pointed out in a recent CRC paper that the crunch caused by the lower peso equivalent for exports and the increase in prices of raw materials due to inflation has made most Philippine exports highly uncompetitive.

On the other hand, there has arisen a view that the country's poor export performance in the first quarter has laid bare the weakness of the IMF-inspired economic program adopted by the Philippine government. The government under this program has opted to tighten credit and increase interest rates both to reduce inflation and to weaken pressures for further devaluations of the peso. However, proponents of this view point out, the high interest rates resulting from such a policy have not only made export production but most of all types of economic production highly expensive. Because of the CB's tools for tightening credit -- the CB and Treasury bills -- money has been flowing not toward economic production but either into the CB's coffers (in the case of the CB bills) or into the national Treasury to fund the government's deficit.

Foreign bankers in Manila, on the other hand, have expressed the view that the government's economic policy at present has been solely concentrated on implementing the IMF's austerity measures. While these are necessary, they noted, there should be visible and concrete government moves to boost exports.

CORRESPONDENT ON 'WINDS OF CHANGE' IN NEGROS

First Installment

HK210115 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 17 May 85 pp 1, 27

[First installment of "Special Report" by correspondent Jamil Maidan Flores: "Challenge of Change"]

[Text] The winds of change are blowing in Sugar-landia. If the sugar planters, spoiled by a feudal tradition and a privileged position in the national economy, do not shift to new directions indicated by the way the winds are blowing, they just might be blown away.

One of the grim possibilities in Negros today is that dissidence might overrun the island. The axiom is that dissidence thrives in an area where there is social unrest.

The military-political problem that obtains today in Negros was at a first a social problem, and that social problem was a function of two factors -- the profligacy of the sugar oligarchy and the poverty of the sugar workers.

In its heyday, the sugar oligarchy made billions upon billions of dollars. The big planters drew that money from the bounty of the land and from the sweat on the docile backs of the farm workers, yet gave back little to the land and to those who directly tilled it.

All that money, a lot of Negrenses themselves will confirm, went to consumption -- to yachts and Cadillacs, jewelry and paintings, mansions in Manila, and shopping sprees in Paris and New York.

The wealth that flowed through the fingers of the sugar oligarchy could have funded the transformation of Negros into a model of social stability -- but they missed that vision. Keen observers of the sugar industry have lately pointed out that the sins imputed by some sugar planters to the Nasutra are nothing compared to this collective failure of vision.

On the other hand, the poverty of the sugar workers is appalling. When the sugar planters were oozing with money, says Bacolod Bishop Antonio Y. Fortich, they gave their workers a ration of rice and a few food items during the lean months between May and September. This was called the "consumo."

Today, when that consumo is not forthcoming, the farm worker is totally bereft of resources. He faced hunger and the bleak prospect of starvation. The pathetic sight of a farm family wringing insufficient sustenance from a few finger-thin sweet potatoes is common throughout Negros, according to the good Bishop.

Hunger drives men to wander. Thousands from Southern Negros have wandered into the Sacred Heart Seminary grounds in Bacolod City, presenting themselves to Bishop Fortich with the simple, stark message: "We are hungry!"

Hunger drives men to crime and violence -- that is why most sugar planters no longer go to their farms, for fear of their laborers' ire. In Bacolod City, crimes against property were noted to be on the rise as early as last December.

And hunger pulls men into the embrace of the communist ideology. Food, after all, is one of the rewards of a successful class struggle.

The spectre of hunger and the social problems that it breeds keeps the bishop awake nights. "Something must be done immediately so that these people are kept alive," he says. "Something, that does not require a lot of red tape and paper work, like 'Food for Work.'"

The bishop's idea is for the idled farm workers to be put to work at once in the maintenance of barangay roads, and they would be paid in rice and other food items. "This is not a doleout," he stresses. "They have an output: Barrio roads that will not be flooded by the rains."

The important thing, he says, is that the farm workers do not starve while the bureaucrats grind out their bright ideas.

Some of the more enlightened sugarplanters have allowed their workers the use of small plots in their haciendas for raising vegetables. Most, however, would do no such thing as it could be construed as leading to a tenancy relationship with their workers, which could in turn lead to land reform, an anathema in sugarland.

The result has been that the workers in the plantations that do not allow these vegetable plots, steal from the workers of plantations that do -- which is another social problem.

"The government should make it an island-wide policy to allow the workers the use of these small plots," the bishop says.

On the other hand, something must be done about the sugar industry as a whole. Toward this end, the government has devised a whole package of reforms all within the framework of a presidential decree that could rationalize the sugar industry, PD [Presidential Decree] 1971.

The main thrust of PD 1971 is the reorganization of the highest policymaking body in the sugar industry, the Philippine Sugar Commission (Philsucom) so that the planters and the millers would be properly represented in it by commissioners elected by their peers.

The reorganized Philsucom will set up a new marketing arm in place of Nasutra [National Sugar Trading Corporation], the Philippine sugar Marketing Corp (Philsuma) run like a private corporation, the Philsuma will be controlled by the planters and millers.

During the transition period between now and the end of the year, the day-to-day affairs of Nasutra is run by a seven-man executive committee led by former Congressman Armand Gustilo as chairman. The body recently reformed trading procedures and pegged the floor price of sugar to P [pesos] 300 per picul. Many planters failed the move as a sort of liberation from the clutches of traders who would offer them no more than P220 per picul, take it or leave it.

Second Installment

HK210119 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 18 May 85 pp 1, 13

[Second installment of "Special Report" by correspondent Jamil Maidan Flores: "A Voice for the Workers"]

[Text] Only a few sugar planters question the wisdom of Presidential Decree [PD] 1971. Even the Philippine Sugar Commission's [Philsucom] most bitter critic, Hortensia L. Starke, once acknowledged that it was a good decree.

A fiery debate, however, rages on how representatives of sugar planters and millers are to be elected to the reorganized Philsucom. One group of planters opposed proxy voting and open balloting, raising the issue to the Supreme Court.

The High Tribunal eventually upheld the voting rules as formulated by Philsucom in an atmosphere of recrimination and even name-calling that prompted Bishop Fortich to say that "the solution to the problems of the sugar industry is not a debate, but a search for ways and means to make the land of Negros productive again."

Task Force Sugarland commander Col. Isagani de los Santos expressed concern that the debate, motivated by partisan politics, was not doing the peace and order situation any good.

Even more exasperated was labor leader Prudencio Jalandoni, president of Lakas-PAFLU, one of the biggest organizations of sugar workers in Negros. The debate, Jalandoni charged, was diverting public attention from one important aspect of the sugar industry; the role of the workers in policymaking.

If there is one group of people who are not totally happy with PD 1971, Jalandoni explained, it is the sugar workers. Not because of the provisions of the decree which, he said, are all goods, but for lack of a provision that would provide the workers representation in the reorganized Philsucom.

"We were the first to agitate for reforms in the sugar industry," Jalandoni said. "We agitated for the return to a single trading agency and for the P300 per picul floor price. Sometime in December, our organization met and passed a resolution addressed to the President to intervene and restore the industry to a single trading agency again. We wrote to all the millers and mill managers and all planters associations to support our move for government to take over again the selling of sugar, with one modification.

"It should no longer be a one-man organization, but a participatory group. Everybody in the industry should have a voice. But now that the body is there, and the planters and the millers are represented there, they have forgotten us. We are aggrieved."

Jalandoni said the workers would want a few other things aside from representation in the Philsucom. "We are proposing that the foreclosed sugar plantations be leased by the workers through their unions and cooperatives, and be supported credit-wise by the government in their operations," he said.

The workers' cooperatives need not plant sugar cane because of the huge capital to do so, but in certain areas, a sugar crop might be feasible and profitable if the liquidation price remains at P300 per picul, he said.

On a pilot basis, 93 hectares have been made available to the workers through a lease contract with the Philippine National Bank -- 30 hectares in Murcia, 18 hectares in Bago, 45 hectares in Silay.

In Bacolod City, the workers would also like to own the Our Lady of Mercy Hospital which, they feel, they could run profitably and to the advantage of the poor workingmen. "The nice thing about all this," he said, referring to the lease of foreclosed properties by the workers, "is that it has the support of the military."

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